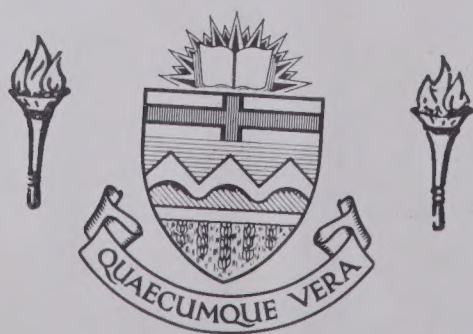


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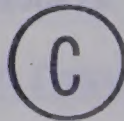


THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

A HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH GAMES

1930 - 1966

by



JACOB BODUNRIN AGBOGUN

A THESIS

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The undersigned certify that they have read, and recommend to the Faculty of Graduate Studies for acceptance, a thesis entitled A History of the British Commonwealth Games, 1930-1966 submitted by Jacob Bodunrin Agbogun in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.

Date *February 13, 1970*

ABSTRACT

The purposes of this study were to investigate and analyze the historical development of the British Commonwealth Games from 1930 to 1966. This investigation revealed that the origin of the Games could be traced to 1891 when an Englishman, from Yorkshire, Mr. J. Astley Cooper, wrote a letter to The Times (London), titled "The Proposed Pan-Britannic or Pan-Anglican Contest and Festival." The analysis showed that eleven sports were featured at various times in the Games, namely, athletics (track and field), badminton, boxing, cycling, fencing, lawn bowls, rowing and sculling, shooting, swimming and diving, weightlifting, and wrestling. Women's participation increased from one sport, swimming and diving, in 1930, to four, including athletics (track and field), badminton, and fencing by 1966. The number of participants (athletes and officials) increased from 450 in 1930 to 1,316 in 1966. The proportion of women competitors increased from less than 5 percent of the male athletes to more than 20 percent during the same period of time. Improvement in the performances is best described in the words of the motto of the Olympics, "Citius, Altius, Fortius"- swifter, higher, further.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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PREFACE

The British Commonwealth Games¹ brings together representative athletes from countries whose total population and area are equal to one quarter of the world. The Games are celebrated with pomp and dignity as may be evidenced by the raising of the national flags, the reciting of the oath of loyalty, the firing of "maroons and the releasing of pigeons".² World records in certain events have been equalled and established in some of the Games. Great names in world sporting history, Marjorie Jackson and Herbert Elliott of Australia, G. Nicholls of Barbados, Percy Williams and Harry Jerome of Canada, Mary Rand and Roger Bannister of England, Kipchoge Keino of Kenya, Yvette Williams and Peter Snell of New Zealand, Thelma Hopkins of Northern Ireland, Michael Agostini of Trinidad, to name but a few, are among those who have competed in some of the Games.

Historical scholars have overly long neglected this particular area of research, though the history of the Olympic Games has been adequately treated. Apart from reports of the Games in newspapers³ and journals,⁴

¹ The competition was formerly known as "The British Empire Games". The title of the Games was changed to "The British Empire and Commonwealth Games" ... on 20th July, 1952. It was again changed on the 7th August, 1966, to "The British Commonwealth Games". Constitution of the British Commonwealth Games, London: British Commonwealth Games Federation, 1969, p. 38. The changing of the name of the Games reflects the transformation of political relationships between the British and her Empire. While as a rule it is appropriate to retain the use of the old terms for describing individual games in particular historical periods, it may sometimes be necessary to use them interchangeably in this study.

² The Times (London), August 18, 1930, p. 6, col. 1.

^{3,4} For a list of selected newspapers and journals see Bibliography.

Abrahams⁵ and the McWhirters⁶ have compiled some results; and participating countries have official reports of their teams' performances. Each of these reports has made some contribution by placing some information on record, each one has fulfilled the purpose for which it was written. Abrahams' edited book, for example was essentially a compilation of only track and field results of the Games of 1930-1954, published by "The Western Mail", Cardiff, and sold at five shillings a copy to raise funds in aid of the 1958 Games in Cardiff, Wales. It did not attempt to give a complete account of the Games under review. The coverage of the 1954 Games, for example, was an interesting but short article by Roger Bannister which focussed mainly on his mile victory. Track and field is only one out of eleven sports that have been contested in the Games. The McWhirters' book, in keeping with its title, is mainly tables of results up to the 1962 Games. None of these was written as a critical historical analysis of various aspects of the Games. The present study is the first attempt to collect available primary and secondary source materials related to the Games, and to collate and systematically organize these facts chronologically.

The term British Commonwealth⁷ is used in this study to convey its historical connotation: it is a transformation from the former title British Empire.⁸ "There was accident, of course in the assembly of this

⁵ Harold Abrahams (ed.), The Western Mail Empire Games Book, Cardiff: The Western Mail, 1958.

⁶ Norris and Ross McWhirter, (ed.), Guinness Book of British Empire and Commonwealth Games Records, London: Guinness Superlatives Ltd., 1966.

^{7,8} For the maps of the Old British Empire and the British Commonwealth see Appendices A and B, pp. 206 and 208.

empire, and a conspicuous absence of long-range planning, but there was far less absent-mindedness than intelligent political action."⁹ As a collective entity, the British Commonwealth is unique, deriving its political relevance not so much from the diplomatic and military power it wields in international life, but from the symbol it represents, the co-existence of diverse races, religions, languages and culture, united (and paradoxically divided) by the accident of history, a common faith in liberal democracy and a recognition of the British Crown as the honorific head of the collectivity.

⁹ Encyclopedia Chambers, Pergamon Press, 1967, Vol. III, pp. 791-792.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The concept of the British Commonwealth Games may be traced to the year 1891¹ when an Englishman, from Yorkshire, Mr. J. Astley Cooper, wrote an article titled "Pan-Britannic Festival" published in the magazine Greater Britain. A follow up letter was written entitled "The Proposed Pan-Britannic or Pan-Anglican Contest and Festival", published in The Times (London) of 30 October, 1891. Therein Cooper wrote:

I propose as a means of increasing the goodwill and the good understanding of the Empire, also with the hope of drawing closer the family bonds between the United States and the Empire of the Queen, a periodical gathering of representatives of the race in a festival and contest of industry, athletics, and culture Under the heading of athletics it is convenient to say that also I should like to see gathered together carefully selected bodies of men representing the military and naval resources of the Empire, and in this India and our Eastern dependencies might play a part...²

Cooper believed that the future relationship of the various parts of the "Empire" rested mainly in the hands of youth, and that athletics would be very attractive "to most Englishmen, whether settled in the United Kingdom or resident beyond the seas".³ He suggested that the competition should include running, rowing and cricket.

Cooper's proposals were widely read in Great Britain and overseas. Among the reactions to the suggestion were comments contained in a letter received by Mr. Cooper from Melbourne, Australia, as follows: "If

¹ This date was five years before the convening of the first Olympic Games of modern times in 1896.

² The Times (London), October 30, 1891, p. 3, cols. 3 and 4.

³ Ibid.

preliminary contests were held in each part of the dominions, there might be a sifting of competitors which would improve the final efforts and limit the area of actual competition".⁴ The names associated with the response to the proposals in Australia were those of Messrs. B.J. Parkinson and Richard Coombes, in Victoria and New South Wales, respectively. Although nothing immediately materialized following Cooper's proposals, nevertheless the seed of the idea had been sown on fertile soil.

In 1911, the coronation of His Majesty King George the Fifth warranted a "Festival of Empire", which was celebrated at the Crystal Palace Grounds in London. Among the series of entertainments organized was an "Inter-Empire Sports Meeting" under the control of Lord Desborough and Mr. William Henry. By invitation, representative teams from Australasia (Australia and New Zealand), Canada and South Africa competed with a team from Great Britain in track and field, Boxing, Swimming and Wrestling. The results⁵ can be found below. The Canadian team emerged the overall winner and it was presented with the Earl of Lonsdale cup (a 2 ft. 6 in. high trophy, weighing 340 ounces in silver). The presentation was made at a dinner party held at the Terrace Club. After this festival Mr. Richard Coombes of Australia persisted in stressing the need for holding periodic athletic competitions among the countries of the Empire.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ These results were adapted from The Olympic and British Empire Games, Wellington: The New Zealand Olympic and British Empire Games Association, 1954, p. 48.

TABLE I

RESULTS OF THE "INTER-EMPIRE SPORTS MEETING", 1911

CANADA	Pts.	UNITED KINGDOM	Pts.	AUSTRALASIA	Pts.
ATHLETICS:					
100 Yards (10.4 secs) F.J. Halbhaus	1	D. McMillan	2	Ronald Opie (New Zealand)	3
220 Yards (23.0 secs) F.J. Halbhaus	1	E.W. Haley	3	Ronald Opie (New Zealand)	2
880 Yards (1 min 58.6 sec) Melbourne Brock	3	J.M. Hill	1	G.A. Wheatley	2
Mile (4 min 46.2 sec) J.L. Tait	1	E. Owen	2	Guy Haskins (New Zealand)	3
120 Yards Hurdles (16.0 secs) F.L. Lukeman	2	Kenneth Powell	1	E.P. Brown	3
BOXING:					
Julius Thompson	2	Hazel	3	H. Hardwick	1
SWIMMING:					
100 Yards Gordon Johnstone	3	J.H. Derbyshire	2	H. Hardwick	1
1 Mile G. Hodgson	1	T.S. Battersby	2	M.E. Champion (New Zealand)	3
WRESTLING:					
G. Walker	<u>2</u>	Baron	<u>1</u>	W. Smythe	<u>3</u>
	16		17		21

After the 1920 Olympic Games a combined team from participating countries in the British Empire was selected to compete against a United States team. The competition was held at the Queen's Club, London. This event recalled the proposal of Mr. Cooper some eighty-one years previously. Although he had suggested a different structure of the teams and events, nevertheless the participation of a United States team had significance for Mr. Cooper's plan. Similarly, after the 1924 Olympic Games, a competition between a British Empire combined team and a United States team was held at Stamford Bridge, London. By that time it became evident that there was a growing feeling favourable to instituting a solely British Empire Games along the lines of the Modern Olympic Games.

CHAPTER II

THE FIRST BRITISH EMPIRE GAMES

HAMILTON, CANADA, AUGUST 16-23, 1930

The 1920 and the 1924 Olympic Games offered some opportunity for the participating countries of the British Empire to meet informally, and the 1928 Games in Amsterdam proved another meeting ground to renew friendships and to discuss topics of mutual interest with fellow members of the Empire. In Canada, by this time, plans had reached an advanced stage with respect to the establishment of a solely British Empire Games. M.M. Robinson (a Hamiltonian), the Canadian track team Manager to the Amsterdam Olympics, had been "authorized by various civic bodies to discuss the matter... with the various representatives of the Empire..."¹

At the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada on December 7th, 1928, Mr. Robinson was requested to inform the committee about the present situation with respect to the proposed British Empire Games. Among other things he said:

The germ of the idea of the British Empire Games in Canada was dropped to me in the spring of this year by Mr. Crocker, when on a visit to him in connection with Olympic matters.... During the week of the track games, a meeting with Managers of track teams of the Empire was called by the British Three A's.... I broached this matter of a meeting in Hamilton in 1930....²

He further explained that this move provoked discussion among members from Australia, New Zealand and South Africa who desired the creation of an organization to be called "The British Empire Sports Federation".

¹ Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, Minutes, 1928, p. 93.

² Ibid.

This Federation was to have three things in view:

- (1) The promotion of British Empire Games.
- (2) The creation of uniform rules for all sports.
- (3) The unifying of the Empire, when needed on any international problems that might arise.³

He reported that a meeting of representatives of the amateur governing bodies of Great Britain and the various Dominions was held in England under the chairmanship of Lord Desborough. A temporary committee was then set up to act until various countries gave approval. He added that Executive of the British Three A's had gone on record to the extent that they were prepared to support the scheme to the utmost. It was stated that the profits made out of the British Empire and the United States games had been set aside towards an "on to Canada" fund. At that point he said: "So we bring the scheme here for your consideration, and if possible your approval and endorsement". He continued by stating what the city of Hamilton had decided to do in order to stage the games. The matter was discussed, and Mr. Kilby moved that "the scheme of the British Empire Games as outlined by Mr. M.M. Robinson be approved, that the incoming executive committee be empowered to act further in the matter and that the Allied Bodies be advised of the nature of the scheme".⁴

Mr. E.W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was appointed the Chairman of the National Committee to cooperate with the Local Committee in Hamilton in the preparation for the staging of the first British Empire Games. Mr. M.M. Robinson himself coordinated the efforts of both committees as the Chairman of the Committee organizing

³ Ibid., p. 94.

⁴ Ibid.

the Games.

Among the issues that threatened the chances of the Games ever being held were, firstly, the claim by a group of people in England that the British Empire Games were being organized in order to do away with the Olympic Games. Secondly, there was the lack of assurance that eligible countries might be able to raise funds in order to send their athletes to Hamilton. In both cases, the wisdom of Mr. Robinson and his committees, coupled with the generosity of the city of Hamilton, proved equal to the task in circumventing the issues. In addition, the moral support given by the Governor General of Canada, Lord Willingdon, and the blessing of King George V in his acceptance as patron of the Games, contributed immensely to the solution of the problems. Public opinion in England gradually become favourable to the acceptance of the idea of the Games, as people soon recognized that there was no intent to replace the Olympic Games. At a luncheon given in London, England on February 3, 1930, Lord Rochdale pointed out that "the Games at Hamilton will of course in no sense conflict with the Olympic Games, though they will be run on Olympic lines".⁵ As to the second main concern, Mr. Robinson explained:

However, in order to assure the attendance of the other members of the Empire we had to subsidize them, and the committee spent \$30,000.00... we gave South Africa, New Zealand and Australia \$5,000.00 each towards transportation... Bermuda \$500.00, British Guiana, Ireland and Scotland \$1,000.00. Wales was content with \$200.00.⁶

The English team did not receive any subsidy. But through the help of Lord Derby and some dozen prominent sportsmen, a sum of \$50,000.00 was

⁵ The Times (London), February 4, 1930, p. 15, col. 3.

⁶ Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, Minutes, 1930, p. 78.

PLATE I



HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V
First Patron, The British Empire Games Federation



M.M. ROBINSON
Organizer, First British
Empire Games, 1930



THE EARL OF DERBY, K.G.
First President, The British
Empire Games Federation

raised to send a contingent of 120 competitors to the first Empire Games in Hamilton. This act was befitting of the position of England as the Mother Country of the Empire.

Eleven countries⁷ were represented at the first historic British Empire Games. All the visiting teams travelled by sea to Canada, the round trip from New Zealand and Australia taking several weeks.

A section of the English and the Welsh contingents, which travelled in the Canadian Pacific liner "Duchess of Atholl", sailed from Southampton on August 5, encountered bad weather and only managed to arrive in Hamilton less than 48 hours before the opening of the Games.

The City of Hamilton housed and fed all members of the teams without charge. The male athletes were housed in the Prince of Wales' School, which was adjacent to the Hamilton Stadium, while the female athletes were lodged at the Royal Connaught Hotel in the city. All teams were warmly received and entertained with considerable enthusiasm. They had the freedom of the city, including free public transportation, had admission to cinemas, and to all the events of the Games as well as other privileges.

The setting for the opening of the Games was very impressive. The 155,000 inhabitants of Hamilton observed the day as a holiday in order to be free to watch the celebration. "The whole City of Hamilton was on holiday, crowds lined up at the stadium gate before noon and soon exceeded the number that could hope to secure admission to the ground. Five hundred delegates to the convention of the Ontario Canadian Legion marched

⁷ For a list of the countries, see Appendix I, pp. 227.

in formation from the centre of the city to the Stadium, arousing great enthusiasm".⁸

The official opening ceremony was performed by the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Willingdon, in the presence of "over 20,000 spectators, including many of those most prominent in the industrial, political, and social life of the Dominion".⁹ The parade of the athletes in their official uniforms was described in these words:

It was a noble spectacle when the athletes entered the arena, headed by the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Hamilton, carrying the Union Jack, in the following order:- Newfoundland, wearing white blazers, Bermuda in Royal blue, British Guiana in maroon, Australia in green and gold, New Zealand in white, South Africa in black and white, Wales in blue, England in dark blue, and Canada in red. As they passed the Governor-General's box, their flags were dipped in salute.¹⁰

The Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Bennett, made a short speech and also read "a message from the King, the Prince of Wales, and Duke of Connaught, and Lord Derby, the president of the English committee of the Empire Games".¹¹ The National Anthem (God Save the King) was sung, and the Governor-General declared the Games opened. In his address, among other things, the Governor-General spoke of the inherent high traditions of British love for sport and the part it played in bringing the Empire together in brotherly love. Then followed the solemn moment when the oath of loyalty was recited. As Percy Williams of Canada, himself a double Olympic champion, took his stand on the dais, he was surrounded

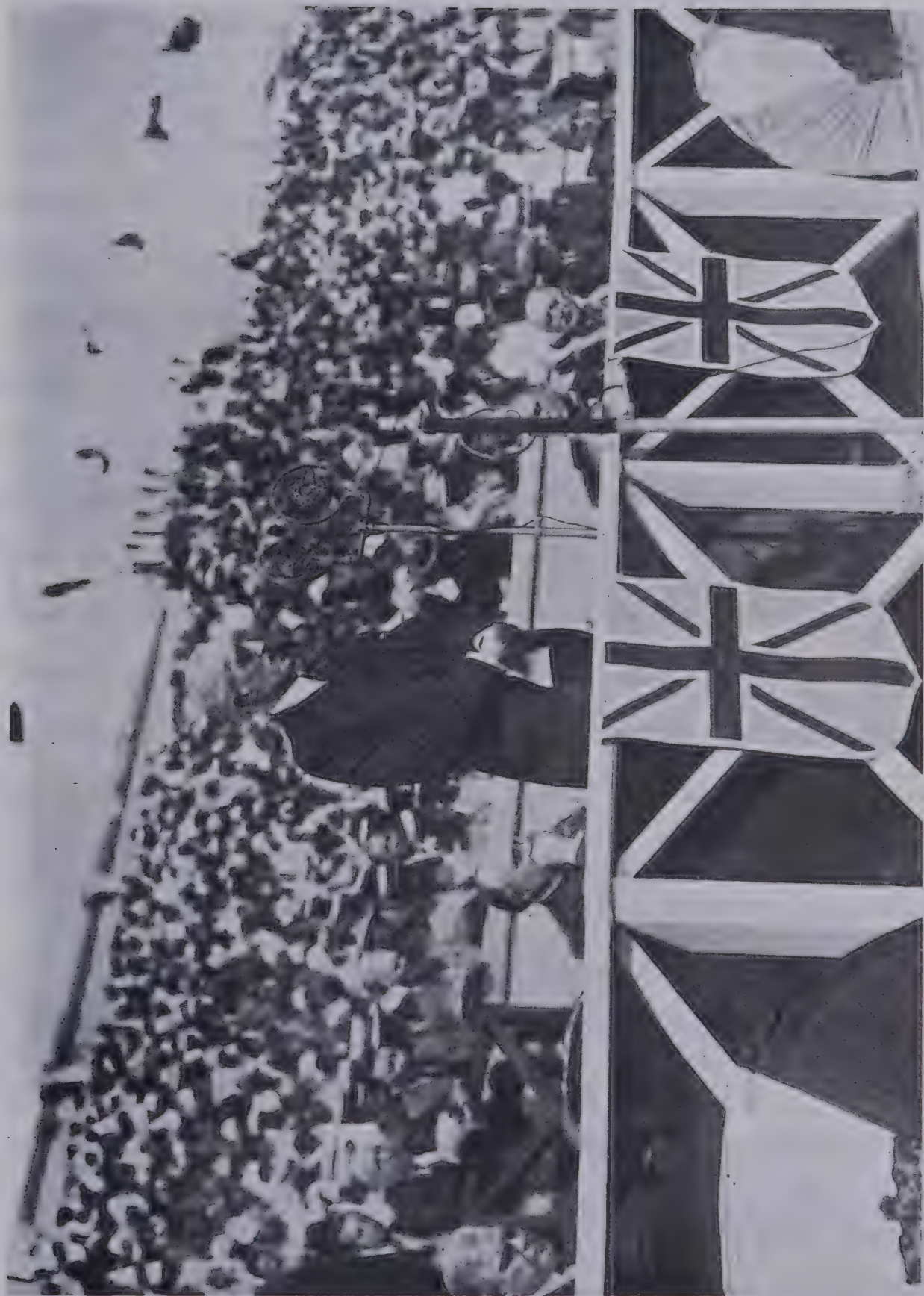
⁸ The Times (London), August 22, 1930, p. 5, col. 3.

⁹ Ibid., August 18, 1930, p. 6, col. 1.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

PLATE II



His Excellency LORD WILLINGDON, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA
Officially Opening the First British Empire Games, August 16th, 1930

by the flag bearers of each country. He raised his right arm and recited in a clear and distinct voice:

We declare that we are all loyal subjects of His Majesty the King Emperor, and will take part in the British Empire Games in the spirit of true sportsmanship, recognising the rules which govern them, desirous of participating in them for the honour of our Empire and for the Glory of sport.

The "firing of 21 maroons and the releasing of pigeons"¹² followed, to complete the rituals of the opening ceremony.

According to the official reports, 400 competitors (of these, England alone had 120), and some 50 officials participated in the six sports at the first British Empire Games. The sports included: athletics, bowls, boxing, rowing, swimming and wrestling. The only sport in which women competed in at the Games was swimming. The first event contested was the heat of the 440 yards Low Hurdles, in which Lord Burghley, 28 year old captain of the English team, competed and won. The first final to be decided was the Hop, Step and Jump, which was won by a Canadian, G. Smallacombe, with a leap of 48 ft. 5 in. This was 2 feet less than the world record at that time.

A summary of the programme for the Hamilton British Empire Games, from Saturday, August 16th to Saturday, August 23rd, 1930, was as follows:

SATURDAY - Opening ceremonies. Athletics 440 yard hurdles and finals, 220 yards, heats and final half mile heats, six miles, discus, hop, step, and jump, swimming.

MONDAY - Bowls, Canadian canoe championships, high diving, swimming.

TUESDAY - Bowls, international canoe championships and yachting. Canadian women's athletic championships, international rowing. Empire rowing, pair sculling, eights, swimming.

¹² Ibid.

PLATE III



Percy Williams, "Taking the Oath" for the countries of the Empire,
at the First British Empire Games, August 16th, 1930



Lord Burghley (England), winning 120 yards Hurdles

WEDNESDAY - International yachting and rowing. Empire rowing, sculls, fours with cox, and coxless fours, boxing, wrestling.

THURSDAY - International yachting, bowls. Marathon race, athletics 100 yards heats, 120 yards hurdles, heats, quarter mile heats, half mile finals, three miles, putting the weight, high jump, throwing the hammer, discus, boxing, wrestling.

FRIDAY - Bowls. Ontario schoolboy championships (track and field), international skiff races, boxing, wrestling finals.

SATURDAY - International skiff races, athletics quarter mile finals, 120 yards hurdles finals, quarter mile relay, mile relay, 100 yards final, mile steeplechase, long jump, pole vault, javelin. Closing ceremonies and banquet.

Before the start of the opening heats in the 440 yards hurdles, there had been fears that the English competitors who arrived in Hamilton rather late, and who consequently had only one day for training, might not do well. But it turned out that the two heats were won by Lord Burghley and R. Leigh-Wood, respectively, both of them members of the English team. Reporting on the final race of the Low Hurdles a correspondent wrote:

"Lord Burghley won the final heat of the Low Hurdles with greater ease than ever. He had the inside lane, and was soon away with a clear lead, and won by 10 yards in a time which was nearly two seconds better than the previous best in Canada. The first four places were won by English runners. Lord Burghley's victory was eminently popular".¹³

The second, third and fourth places were won by R. Leigh-Wood, D. Neame, and W. Tatham, respectively, all from the English team. The winning time of 54.5 sec. established the Games record, which remained until 1938, when J. Loaring, (Can.)¹⁴ exceeded the time. According to the regulations of the Games in the late 1960's, the "maximum number of entries for each

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ For the abbreviated forms of countries which will be used throughout this study, see Appendix C, pp. 210.

country [in] Athletics individual events [is] 3 competitors per event".¹⁵ England could not, under present regulations, have entered four hurdlers for the same event.

In the hop, step and jump, each entrant was allowed three jumps, and then the leading six had three more attempts. I.G. Smallacombe (Can.), who eventually won the event, failed twice in his first three jumps, but his only good jump was 47 ft. 6-3/4 in. This, however, was 8 in. better than R.W. Revan's leading jump of 46 ft. 10-3/4 in. Revans made no further improvement on his subsequent jumps, while Smallacombe, in his fifth jump, added 10-1/4 in. to his earlier jump, establishing himself as the winner with a jump of 48 ft. 5 in. He was, therefore, the first champion to be decided in the British Empire Games.

"The ceremony of proclaiming the winner was a fine sight. The winner stood in the center of the highest step of the dais, the second lower on the right, and the third still lower on the left. As the band played the national air, each of the three raised his outstretched right arm slowly. Fittingly Canada had the first victory in the first Empire Games, and as the band played the three flags of the winners rose slowly over the score board at the other end of the ground".¹⁶

The 220 yards was won by S. Engelhart (Eng.) in 21.8 sec; "he had the inside lane, and came up all the way, never being in any difficulty, and winning by three yards".¹⁷ J. Fitzpatrick (Can.) placed second, and W. Walters (S.A.) finished in third place. In the 880 yards J.H. Chandler (S.A.), and R.H. Thomas (Eng.) qualified in the first heat.

¹⁵ Constitution of the British Commonwealth Games, London: British Commonwealth Games Federation, 1969, p. 20.

¹⁶ Op. Cit., August 18, 1930, p. 6, col. 1.

¹⁷ Ibid.

The second heat was won by T. Hampson (Eng.), and A. Wilson (Can.) also qualified, through "the surprise of the day was the defeat of Phil Edwards, representing British Guiana, who is a member of Hamilton club, and who is held in high honour here [Hamilton]".¹⁸ The final was won by T. Hampson (Eng.) in 1 min. 52.4 sec. R. Thomas (Eng.) placed second, while A. Wilson (Can.) finished third.

The last track event of the first day was the six miles race, which was twenty-four laps round the track. Eleven competitors entered the race. England alone had four of the entries: J. Evenson, E. Harper, S.A. Tomlin and J.W. Winfield. Part of the race was described as follows:

Wood was soon in the lead, and he kept there with great pluck and stubbornness until the thirteenth of the 24 laps. Challenged by Tomlin and then by Savidan (N.Z.), he would not give way, ... Tomlin passed him more than once, Wood only left him in front for a second or two. Tomlin had worn himself out and withdrew in the 13th lap. Wood, too, then showed signs of strain... Savidan, a big man with a long stride and an easy style of running, then came to the front, and once he had taken the lead he never looked back... Savidan won by 60 yards in 30 min. 49.6 sec... Amid great enthusiasm Savidan took his place on the dais, while the band played "Land of Hope and Glory", and the winners' flags fluttered in the breeze to close a memorable day.¹⁹

E. Harper (Eng.) placed second, beating T. Evenson (Eng.) by 60 yards.

At the end of the first day of competition five track and field events were completed, and there were sixteen yet to be contested. Out of all the twenty-one track and field championships competed, England won nine titles, the one mile race by R. Thomas in 4 min. 14.0 sec, the 3 miles by S. Tomlin in 14 min. 27.4 sec., the 4 x 440 yards relay by Lord Burghley, K. Brangwin, R. Leigh-Wood, and H.S. Townsend in 3 min. 19.4 sec., the 120 yards hurdles and 440 yards hurdles, both by Lord

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid., cols. 1-2.

Burghley in 14.6 sec. and 54.5 sec., respectively, the steeplechase by G.W. Bailey in 9 min. 52.0 sec., the hammer by M. Nokes with 154 ft. 7-1/2 in. and the 220 yards and 880 yards by S. Engelhart in 21.8 sec. and T. Hampson in 1 min. 52.4 sec., respectively.

Canada won six titles, the 100 yards by Percy Williams in 9.9 sec., though he did 9.6 sec in the preliminary heat; the 440 yards by A. Wilson in 48.8 sec., the 4 x 110 yard relay by J. Brown, L. Miller, R. Adams and J. Fitzpatrick in 42.2 sec., the long jump by L. Hutton with 23 ft. 7-1/2 in., the pole vault by V. Pickard with 12 ft. 3 in., and the hop, step and jump by G. Smallacombe with 48 ft. 5 in. South Africa won three titles: the shot put and discus, both by H. Hart, with 47 ft. 10 in. and 135 ft. 11 in. respectively, also high jump by J. Viljoen, who cleared the bar at 6 ft. 3 in. New Zealand took two, the javelin by S. Lay with 207 ft. 1-1/2 in. and the 6 miles by W.J. Savidan in 30 min. 49.6 sec. Scotland won the marathon by D. McL. Wright in 2 hr. 43 min. 43.0 sec.

The Marathon race was run on Thursday, July 21. The 26 miles, 385 yards race started with five laps round the stadium, then continued over a course round the city of Hamilton, and ended with three laps round the stadium. There were 14 entrants for the event, four from England, one from Scotland, two from Newfoundland, one from Ireland, and six from Canada. D.M. Wright (Scot) went into the lead early in the race and made ground so rapidly and consistently that he felt secure throughout the race:

...Wright was soon leading... he was never threatened and finished half a mile ahead. When he finished he was presented by the Mayor of the city of Niagara Falls with a special cup

offered by that town to the winner²⁰ ... Wright's victory was most popular, as Hamilton is largely a Scottish city... The band played "Scots Wah Hae" as the victors were mounted on the dais.²¹

Wright's winning time was 2 hr. 43 min. 43.0 sec., S. Ferris (Eng.) placed second, beating J. Miles (Can.) by 880 yards to gain third place.

In the 100 yards race three heats were run before the semi-final and the final. A.J. Elliott (N.Z.), who ran in the third heat, made two false starts and the starter rightly ordered him out of the race. However, the local crowd protested so vociferously that the officials had to yield to the spectators' appeal to return Elliott to the track.

"There were angry scenes in the third heat of the 100 yards race when the starter ordered A.J. Elliott, of New Zealand, off the track after that athlete had made two false starts. The crowd made so much noise that it was impossible to continue the racing until Elliott was allowed back".²²

He ran, but finished third. The protest of the crowd could be an expression of the attitude of the host city to the Games being a family affair in which winning was not paramount. The final race of this event was run on the last day of the Games, August 23. It attracted more enthusiasm as Percy Williams (Can.), a double Olympic champion, was in the race. He won the event, finishing with his two arms outstretched, but he "seriously strained a muscle on the inside of his right thigh,... and was then carried off the field."²³ This might have had an effect on the finishing time of 9.9 seconds. E. Page (Eng.) finished in second place, three yards behind

²⁰ Ibid., August 23, 1930, p. 4, col. 6.

²¹ Ibid., August 22, 1930, p. 5, col. 5.

²² Ibid.

²³ Op. Cit., August 25, 1930, p. 6, col. 1.

PLATE IV



Percy Williams (Canada), winning 100 yards final

Williams. J. Fitzpatrick (Can.) finished third.

In the first heat of the 120 yards high hurdles J.H. Viljoen (S.A.) caused a sensation by beating the famous Lord Burghley by inches. This created considerable interest in the final, run on the last day of the Games. In the final race Lord Burghley took no chances. "He got away to a good start and led all the way, closely trailed by H.O. Davies (South Africa)".²⁴ His winning time was 14.6 sec., a new Canadian record. F. Gaby (Eng.) finished third. Lord Burghley therefore emerged as a double winner in individual events at the first Empire Games.

The 440 yards race was a close race and was keenly contested. G.S. Golding (Aus.) led the greater part of the race, but he was passed by W.J. Walters (S.A.) at the end of the back stretch. Both runners were passed at the turn into the straight by A. Wilson (Can.) who put up a determined effort, winning the race with a time of 48.8 sec., Walters was second and Golding placed third.

In the three miles race, A.J. Hillhouse (Aus.) led until ten yards from the finishing line when S.A. Tomlin (Eng.) swept past him, winning by one yard. His winning time was 14 min. 27.4 sec., a Canadian record. A Hillhouse (Aus.) finished second and J. Winfield (Eng.) third.

The 4 x 440 yards relay was won by England. The combined performance of R. Leigh-Wood, H.S. Townsend and Lord Burghley gave their team a comfortable lead in the race which made it possible for K.C. Brangwin to finish with a twelve yards lead. The winning time was 3 min. 19.4 sec. The 4 x 110 yards was the last relay race. Percy Williams of Canada

²⁴ Ibid.

was unable to take his place in the Canadian team due to the muscle he strained in the final of the 100 yards race. In spite of this, Canada won the race comfortably, beating England by five yards. The winning time was 42.2 sec. South Africa finished in third place. The members of the Canadian team were: J. Brown, L. Miller, R. Adams and J. Fitzpatrick.

The last track event was the two mile steeplechase. It was another exciting race and provided victory for England. G.W. Bailey (Eng.) won by about 100 yards, ahead of A.J. Hillhouse (Aus.). The winning time was 9 min. 52 sec., a Canadian record. V.E. Morgan (Eng.) finished in third place.

The field events were adversely affected by wet weather conditions. There was rain during the last days of the Games, and the grounds remained wet and heavy.

The discus, and hop, step and jump were decided the first day of the Games. The shot put was won by H. Hart (S.A.) who had won the discus event. He won the shot put with a distance of 47 ft. 10 in. R.L. Howland (Eng.) was second with a distance of 44 ft. 2 in., and C. Herman (Can.) was third with 41 ft. 5-1/2 in.

In the hammer throwing M.C. Nokes (Eng.) won with his sixth and last throw of 154 ft. 7-1/2 in. W. Britton (Ir.) threw 153 ft. 10 in. to place second, while J. Cameron (Can.) placed third with a throw of 145 ft. 10 in.

The high jump was won by J.H. Viljoen (S.A.) who cleared the bar at 6 ft. 3 in. C. Gordon (B.G.) cleared 6 ft. 2 in. to place second, C. Stargratt (Can.) jumped 6 ft. 1 in. to place third.

The long jump was won by L. Hutton (Can.) R.W. Revans (Eng.) placed

second and J.H. Viljoen (S.A.) was third. Hutton's winning jump was 23 ft. 7-1/2 in.

The pole vault event continued after every other event had been completed. Under normal circumstances the pole vault consumes a relatively longer time than most events, but on this particular occasion rain interrupted and probably contributed to the length of time as well as to the low standard. V. Pickard (Can.) who won by clearing the bar at a height of 12 ft. 3 in., was known to have vaulted over 13 ft. 3 in. on previous occasions. H. Ford (Eng.) was second, while R. Stoddard (Can.) was third.

The javelin was won by S.A. Lay (N.Z.) with a distance of 207 ft. 1-1/2 in., a new record for Canada. His winning throw was on his fourth attempt. No other person threw a distance beyond 20 ft. short of Lay's mark. D. Pilling (Can.) was second with 183 ft. 6 in., and H. Hart (S.A.) was third with 174 ft. 7 in.

In the bowls tournament R.G. Colquhoun (Eng.) was the champion in the singles championship, J.C. Thomas (S.A.) and W. Fielding (N.Z.) finished in second and third place, respectively. In the doubles championship, T.G. Hill and G.W.A. Wright (Eng.) emerged as champions, while W. Fielding and P. McWhannell (Can.) were the runners-up.

Swimming and diving were the only sports in which women competed during the first Games. Fifteen events, made up of eight men's, and seven women's, were included in the programme. Only three countries, Australia, Canada and England won titles in the events. Canada won six, comprised of the three diving events, men's 100 yards freestyle, men's 200 yards breast stroke, and men's 4 x 200 yards freestyle relay. England won six, in the men's 100 yards back stroke, and five women's events: the

100 yards freestyle, 440 yards freestyle, 100 yards breast stroke, 200 yards breast stroke and 4 x 100 yards freestyle relay. Australia won two, the men's 400 yards freestyle and men's 1,500 yards freestyle. South Africa won one, the women's springboard diving.

The swimming competitions were held in the new civic pool that had been specially constructed for the Games.

Two women events, the 200 yards breast stroke and 400 yards freestyle, were contested in the evening of the first day of the Games. Miss C. Wolstenholme won the 200 yards breast stroke, to establish a new world's record in the time of 2 min. 54.8 sec.: Miss C. Wolstenholme won the 200 yards breast stroke in 2 min. 54.8 sec. beating her own world's record made three weeks ago at Highbury Baths.²⁵ Marjory Hinton (Eng.) was second while Ellen King (N.Z.) finished third. The 400 yards freestyle was a close race as all seven swimmers were within a range of less than a yard of one another for a considerable period, until Joyce Cooper pulled ahead and took the lead, which she maintained, winning the race in the time of 5 min. 25.4 sec., followed by E. Valerie Davies (Wal.), who was second. Sarah Stewart (Scot.) finished third.

The remaining three women's swimming events were contested on Tuesday, July 19th. The 100 yards back stroke was narrowly won by Joyce Cooper (Eng.), who was closely followed by Valerie Davies (Wal.). Phyllis Harding (Eng.) finished third. The winning time was 1 min. 15 sec. In the 400 yards freestyle relay Joyce Cooper (Eng.) swam the anchor leg. She was about three yards behind the leader Ellen King (Scot.),

²⁵ Ibid., August 18, 1930, p. 6, col. 2.

at the start of her "leg", but she soon closed the gap and went on to a clear lead which she maintained to win the race. The English team was composed of Joyce Cooper, Dorine Cooper (Joyce's sister), Phyllis Harding and O.L. Joynes. The winning time was 4 min. 32.8 sec. The 100 yards freestyle was won again by Joyce Cooper (Eng.) in the time of 67.0 sec., to set a new Canadian record. Ellen King (Scot.) was second and Valerie Davies (Wal.) placed third.

The diving events for women were described in the programme as "High Diving (Ladies) and Women's Spring Board Diving". In the high diving event Pearl Stoneham (Can.) won with 39.3 points aggregate and Miss McCormack (Can.) was second with 38.3 points aggregate. Apparently these two were the only entrants. In the women's spring board diving, Olive Whitesett (S.A.) won with 90.1 points, Doris Ogilve (Can.) placed second with 89.7 points, and Mollie Bailey (Can.) finished third, also with 88.7 points. This completed the participation of women in the First British Empire Games, with English women winning every event in which they entered.

The men's swimming events started with the 100 yards back stroke. J.W. Trippett (Eng.) won at 65.4 sec., a new Canadian record; W. Francis (Scot.) was second, and John Besford (Eng.) finished third. In the 440 yards freestyle, little separated the swimmers for six lengths before M. Bourne (Can.) pulled ahead. However, he was unable to maintain the lead to the end. In the second last length Noel Ryan (Aus.), G. Bridson (N.Z.), and George Burleigh (a 16 year old Canadian), all passed him. The Australian, Ryan, kept his lead and won the race in the time of 4 min. 39.8 sec., "and his victory aroused great enthusiasm among the Australian contingent. Bob Pearce, the champion sculler, being so overcome that he took

a header, dressed as he was, into the swimming pool".²⁶ George Bridson (N.Z.), placed second, and George Burleigh (Can.) finished third.

The 200 yards breast stroke was won by J. Aubin (Can.). There was a keen contest between Aubin and B. Bell (Eng.), the latter holding on until the last two lengths when he slowed down. The winning time was 2 min. 2.4 sec. The 100 yards freestyle was a "stirring" race. The leading three, M. Bourne (Can.), N. Brooks (Eng.) and B. Gibson (Can.) were less than a yard apart all the way. At the finish Bourne and Brooks were still almost level.²⁷ Bourne won by one second in the time of 56.0 sec.; Brooks was second in 56.1 sec.

The 800 yards (4 x 200 yards) freestyle relay was won by Canada after a close race with England. The winning time was 8 min. 42.4 sec. England was second, finishing two yards behind Canada. There were no other teams in the competition apart from these two. The 1,500 yards freestyle race consisted of 60 lengths of the pool. Noel Ryan (Aus.), went into the lead at the second lap, increased the gap between himself and the second swimmer and maintained his lead all the way. He won by a distance of almost two lengths of the pool, "in the fine time of 18 min. 55 sec."²⁸ Ryan became a double champion in both 440 yards freestyle and 1,500 yards freestyle races in the Games. Bridson (N.Z.) and Burleigh placed second

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid., August 20, 1930, p. 4, col. 6.

²⁸ Ibid., August 21, 1930, p. 5, col. 5. McWhirter, Norris and Ross (ed.), Guinness Book of British Empire and Commonwealth Games Records, 1966, p. 60, has 18 min. 55.4 sec. for Ryan's winning time. Canada at the VIII B.E. & C.G., 1966, p. 165 has 18 min. 25.4 sec. for Ryan. However, all these sources agreed that Noel Ryan was the champion in the event.

and third, as they had placed in the 440 yards freestyle race.

The high diving event involved plunging from alternate heights of sixteen and thirty-three feet into the pool. Alfred Phillips (Can.), won by an aggregate of 90.6 points, followed by S. Walker (Can.), with an 83.3 points aggregate, then Tom Scott (Eng.) with a 82.3 points aggregate. The two Canadian medal winners were both from Toronto. The spring-board diving was also won by Alfred Phillips (Can.), Cyril Kennett (Eng.) was second, and Arthur Stott (Can.) placed third. A. Phillips (Can.) became the champion then, in the two men's diving events.

The Empire²⁹ rowing events comprised of the following: the eights race, Henley Regatta Distance, which was staged on July 19; sculling, coxless fours and coxed fours which were held on July 21.

The eights rowing race was staged on the waters of Burlington Bay, at the head of Lake Ontario. The event attracted an estimated 30,000 spectators to vantage positions on the bluffs and high grounds along the shore. Canada drew the inshore berth, New Zealand the middle, while England, which was represented by the London Rowing Club Eight, drew the outside berth. The English crew took an early lead "with Terrance O'Brien setting the beat at a 37 that kept the shell out ahead of champion All-Blacks, who with a longer stroke rowed down in the low thirties".³⁰ The crew were well together and rowed a short, crisp and quick stroke. They

²⁹ The emphasis is to distinguish these events from the international rowing events staged concurrently with the British Empire Games in Hamilton. Accounts of the international events have been completely delimited from the scope of this study.

³⁰ The New York Times, New York: August 20, 1930, p. 15, col. 3.

soon led by almost a length, though the New Zealand crew, which rowed with a stronger and a more powerful stroke, gained slightly. However, the English crew, determined to keep the lead, spurred and drew away. They maintained their lead and finished in first place by nearly three-quarters of a length, in the time of 6 min. 37 sec. The English crew was: R.C. Brooks (bow), E.G.L. Howitt, G.H. Crawford, H.C. Boardman, H.R.A. Edwards, A.J. Hardy, F.M.L. Fitzwilliams, T.H. O'Brien (stroke) and J.H. Brown (cox).

The sculling event went through a series of delays due to rough weather. It finally was held at 7 o'clock in the evening. About 70,000 spectators watched the race from the shores. Bob Pearce (Aus.), the Olympic and world champion, won the event easily by "three lengths",³¹ from J. Beresford (Eng.). Jack Bradley (Eng.) finished third. Pearce's winning time was 8 min. 33 sec.

The coxed fours were won by New Zealand. The Canadian team, representing McGill University, placed second, and British Guiana finished in third place. This completed the rowing competition of the Games.

In boxing, bouts were staged in eight weight classes. The elimination contests were held in the evenings of the competition days, and the finals were staged on Friday, August 22. Three countries, England, Scotland and South Africa won one or more titles. Two other countries, Canada and Australia, had places in the second and third positions.

The results show that England won five titles in the bantamweight

³¹ The Times (London): August 23, 1930, p. 10, col. 6. (The New York Times, New York: August 22, 1930, p. 11, col. 4 reported the winning lengths as six).

by Hyman Mizler, featherweight by F.R. Meacham, middleweight by F. Mallin, light heavyweight by J.W. Goyder, and heavyweight by V.A. Stuart. South Africa won two titles, in the flyweight by William Smith and welterweight by L.A. Hall. Scotland took the lightweight title by James Rowland.

Canada had five runners-up, and one third place; England had one runner-up, and two third places; South Africa had one second and one third, Australia had one second place only and Scotland had no second place but two third places.

In wrestling, contests were held in seven weight classes. As in boxing, the preliminary bouts were staged in the evenings and the finals were completed on Friday, August 22. Canada won all the seven titles contested, England had six runners-up and South Africa placed second in one. The Canadian wrestlers who won the Games championships were James Trifunov (bantamweight), C. Chilcott (featherweight), H. Thomas (lightweight), R. Priestley (welterweight), M. Chepwick (middleweight), M. McIntyre (light heavyweight), and Earl McCready (heavyweight). The results established Canada as a powerful wrestling nation in the history of the Games. It also confirms the Howells' observation that, "By the latter part of the 1920's Canada's wrestlers ranked among the world's best.... Throughout the 1930's Canadian wrestlers continued to enjoy success [in wrestling]"³²

In the afternoon of the last day of competition, the Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Ontario, Mr. W.D. Ross, made a presentation of banners to each of the team managers to be carried home in commemoration

³² Nancy Howell and Maxwell L. Howell, Sports and Games in Canadian Life 1700 to the Present, Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1969, p. 327.

of the Hamilton Games. As soon as the last event had been decided, the crowd, standing up, sang "Auld Lang Syne and the National Anthem".

As dismal weather hindered the presentation of the medals and the parade of the champions on the completion of the contests the medals were handed out in the evening at a banquet held at the Royal Connaught Hotel. The function was rightly presided over by "Bobby" Robinson, the founder and organizer of the Games. Many speakers paid tribute to him. Presentations were made to him by several bodies including the Empire Games Committee, the English Amateur Athletic Association and the combined teams of the Empire. Among the inspiring speeches made were those of Mr. E.W. Beatty, the President of Canadian Pacific Railway, who had been Chairman of the Games Committee. Among other things he emphasized the great benefit to the Empire accruing from a gathering of young people, representative of all the corners of the Empire. He hoped that the experience from the Games would remind people of the greatness of the Empire and also give them a deeper knowledge and sympathy with the people of the other parts of the Empire.

Representatives of the participating eleven countries at the Games met on August 22 to decide the future of such competition. They unanimously voted in favour of continuing the Games. They resolved to form the British Sports Federation, which would control the future Empire Games. Mr. J.F. Wadmore, manager of the English track and field team, was appointed secretary, with the official headquarters being in London, England. The Times (London) correspondent observed that:

"There is joy on all sides that the Empire Games will continue, and their success in the future seems to be assured. It is hoped that all Governments will give a hearty support and aid

the movement, and steps will be taken to see that the matter is discussed at the Imperial Conference in London in September".³³

Mr. M.M. Robinson assured the meeting that the British Empire Games was not to be a substitute for the Olympic Games, but was to be an international competition within the British Empire.

The meeting awarded the 1934 Games to South Africa. Captain Norman Welsford, team manager of the South African contingent, in accepting the offer, stated that the Games would be held in Johannesburg, which he described as "a city of great hospitality that would be an excellent centre for the athletic contests".³⁴

On the morning of Sunday, August 24, all the teams assembled in the heart of the city of Hamilton. The managers carried their banners as the teams paraded through the city to the Hamilton Cenotaph, at which they placed wreaths.

This final act was much appreciated by the people of Hamilton, who have done so much during the past 10 days to make the visitors from distant lands at home. It is universally felt that the city has started a great impulse in the direction of a closer cooperation of the various parts of the Empire, and has inaugurated a movement which will tend to bind tighter the ties of brotherly love and sympathy.³⁵

The First British Empire Games ended in a great success. From the point of view of high standards in the events, several Canadian records were set, especially in track events, and swimming, in which one world record was broken. From the point of view of organization the Games achieved remarkable success, especially considering the fact that the organizers held Ontario Schoolboys and other international competitions

³³ Op. cit., August 25, 1930, p. 6, col. 2.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid.

concurrently at the same venue.

On the basis of first places won, six of the eleven countries that participated won titles. England won twenty-five, Canada twenty, South Africa six, Australia and New Zealand three each, and Scotland two.

CHAPTER III

THE SECOND BRITISH EMPIRE GAMES

LONDON, ENGLAND, AUGUST 4-11, 1934

During the 1932 Olympic Games at Los Angeles, U.S.A., a meeting of representatives from the British Empire was held under the Chairmanship of Sir James Leigh-Wood. It discussed further arrangements for future British Empire Games. Among other things the following points were agreed to:

- (a) That the Games could not be obtained unless all the nations represented were subsidized by the organizing countries.
- (b) That the nations represented should file some evidence of a desire to continue the Games, by the end of December.
- (c) That a meeting of the British Empire Games Federation (three representatives from each country) should be held in London, England, in January, 1933. The officers of the Federation were:

Sir James Leigh-Wood	President
Mr. E.J. Holt	Treasurer
Col. Evan Hunter	Secretary

Despite the fact that South Africa had been tentatively given the offer at Hamilton in 1930 to stage the games it was stated that:

... in awarding the Games from time to time, two points had to be considered. One was the colour question and it was definitely laid down by the Federation... for obvious reasons that Empire Games could not be run unless it was realized that no colour question could be recognized. South Africa raised the colour question. They have to be very careful on this question of colour so we all agreed that this was one point that narrowed the locale of the Games...¹

Most probably this issue might have dissuaded South Africa from pressing their demands to stage the Games. England had already said that the proprietors of the White City were prepared to put up subsidies of

¹ Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, Minutes, 1934, p. 54.

\$60,000.00 if the Games were awarded to London. Eventually, the 1934 Games were officially allotted to England. The preparation for organizing the Games was handled in two main ways: the general organization of the Games, including the housing of the visiting teams, was handled by the English British Empire Games Council, while the technical arrangements for each sport were handled by the appropriate National Amateur Associations, who saw to it that the events were contested according to the rules, and that suitable officials were appointed.

According to the official program, competitions were held in six sports: athletics (track and field, men and women), bowling, boxing, cycling, swimming (men and women), and wrestling. The main differences between the 1934 and the 1930 programmes were the substitution of cycling in 1934 for rowing in 1930, and the inclusion of track and field events in the women's programme.

Sixteen countries² participated in the Games, an increase of five nations over those that assembled at the 1930 Games in Hamilton. A total of 600 competitors³ and officials were involved in the Games.

The venues for the events were at five centres: the White City Stadium, where the opening ceremonies and the track and field events were held; the Wembley Sports Arena, where the swimming events were held at the new specially constructed pool, and where the boxing and wrestling tournaments were staged; Fallowfield Manchester (a distance of 184 miles N.W. of London by road, where the cycling was staged; the Paddington and

² For the list of the countries, see Appendix I, pp. 227.

³ See Appendix G pp. 223, for graph on the competitors.

Temple bowling greens where the game of bowls took place during the whole week of the Games.

By the end of July, 1934, the visiting teams from the various parts of the Empire had arrived in London. Among them were the seven-man New Zealand team and the Australian team, "coming from the other end of the world",⁴ whose boat travels had taken some weeks. On July 30th, the Prince of Wales received some three hundred and fifty visiting athletes of the Empire at St. Jame's Palace. "The English teams were not present because of the difficulty of assembling them in London".⁵ The Prince shook hands with each of them, and welcomed them to London. Similar receptions were accorded the Empire athletes during the Games by various clubs and organizations.

The official ceremonial opening was performed by Sir George Truscott, the Lord Mayor of London, at the White City Stadium, in the presence of some 50,000 spectators. It commenced at approximately 3 p.m. The procession of about 500 athletes was led by "the bands of the Brigade of Guards... and [they] added the majesty of sound to a riot of colour".⁶ Mr. R.L. Howland, a teacher at St. John's College, Cambridge, who was the Captain of the English team, carried the Union Jack at the head of the procession some 20 paces in front of "More than 100 men and women from Canada",⁷ who marched first, being the host country of the last

⁴ The Olympic and British Empire Games, Wellington: The New Zealand Olympic and British Empire Games Association, 1954, pp. 50-51.

⁵ The Times (London), August 1, 1934, p. 6, col. 5.

⁶ Ibid., August 6, 1934, p. 2, col. 4.

⁷ Ibid.

Games. The other countries followed in alphabetical order, with England, the host nation, being at the rear. The teams gave the traditional salute as they passed by the Royal stand.

The Royal messages were read by Lord Lonsdale, who also introduced Sir George Truscott, the Lord Mayor of London, who declared the Games open. As the Union Jack was hoisted a fanfare of trumpets sounded, then followed "the release of thousands of pigeons, emblems of peace... R.L. Howland, the English captain [proclaimed] the 'Oath of Allegiance'⁸... Happiest of all impressions however, was the friendliness of it all".⁹

A summary of the remaining program of the events was as follows:

SATURDAY, August 4

3:45 p.m.	Athletics	White City Stadium
7:30 p.m.	Swimming	Empire Pool & Sports Arena Wembley

MONDAY, August 6

2:30 p.m.	Athletics	White City Stadium
3:00 p.m.	Swimming	Wembley
8:00 p.m.	Swimming	Wembley

TUESDAY, August 7

2:30 p.m.	Athletics	White City Stadium
8:00 p.m.	Swimming	Wembley

WEDNESDAY, August 8

10:00 a.m.	Wrestling	Wembley
6:30 p.m.	Boxing	Wembley

⁸ The text of the Oath of Allegiance was the same as that of the 1930 Games.

⁹ Loc. cit.

THURSDAY, August 9

10:00 a.m.	Wrestling	Wembley
2:30 p.m.	Wrestling	Wembley
7:30 p.m.	Wrestling	Wembley

FRIDAY, August 10

6:30 p.m.	Boxing	Wembley
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SATURDAY, August 11

2:30 p.m.	Cycling	Fallowfield, Manchester
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The official programmes were compiled in two separate handbooks. One was the table of events held at Fallowfield, Manchester. It contained details of the rules and route of the cycling races, and also "pen-pictures" of all cyclists entered for the competitions. An example of the pen picture of H.J. Pethybridge, a competitor from Australia, was as follows:

5 MILES CHAMPION OF AUSTRALIA

Might be called "The Compleat Cyclist" Pethybridge is a Mechanic by trade; he is no mean performer on a banjo, but he lives for cycling... born in New South Wales, in 1908... All-round champion of all Australia...

H.S.A.¹⁰

The other booklet was entitled "British Empire Games - London August 4th to 11th 1934 - official programme and Handbook for Events at White City-Wembley-Manchester-Temple and Paddington". It was sold for one shilling. It contained every detail about the schedule for the Games, the photographs of the officials and most of the competitors throughout the Empire.

Following the formal opening ceremony, the final contingent had scarcely marched out of the stadium before the grounds were swarmed by

¹⁰ British Empire Games London and Manchester, 1934, (Official programme of the Cycling Session, Saturday, August 11th) London: Fleetway Press, 1934, p. 6.

"sprinters going through their mystic rites, girl competitors sending the javelins flying - in practice at first - officials everywhere, and the whole paraphernalia of athletes laid bare".¹¹

In track and field, competitions were held in twenty-one men's and nine women's events. In the men's events, five Games records were broken in track and eight in the field, and one was equalled. Seven countries won one or more titles. England won ten titles, Canada four, South Africa three, and one each for Australia, British Guiana, New Zealand and Scotland.

The women's events were competed in for the first time at this Games. Three countries, Canada, England and South Africa won one or more titles out of the nine contested. England won five, South Africa two, and Canada one.

The first women's track and field event contested in the history of the Games was the javelin throw. There were four entrants for the event, and all four were from the English team. Consequently "... the English women... with no outside opposition, threw the javelin as they pleased".¹² G. Lunn was first with her best throw being 105 ft. 7-1/4 in., which established the Games record for that event. N. Halstead was second with a throw of 101 ft. 6-1/4 in., and M. Cox placed third with a 98 ft. 8-1/2 in. throw.

The women's 80 metres hurdles was run in two heats and one final. The winner of the final race was M. Clark (S.A.), E. Taylor (Can.) was second and E. Green (Eng.) placed third. Miss Clark's winning time was

¹¹ Loc. cit.

¹² Ibid., col. 5.

11.8 seconds. The 100 yards dash was a contest between English and Canadian athletes. At the completion of the heats, England had four runners qualify and Canada two for the final race. E. Hiscock (Eng.) had the honour of emerging as champion. H. Strike (Can.) was narrowly beaten to take second place, while L. Chalmers (Eng.) finished third. The winning time was 11.3 sec.

In the high jump, M. Clark (S.A.), who had already won the Games' 80 metres hurdles championship, was a repeat winner, clearing the bar at a height of 5 ft. 3 in., and thereby establishing a Games record which remained unbroken for ten years.¹³ E. Dawes (Can.) was second with a jump of 5 ft. 2 in., and another Canadian, M. Bell, placed third with a 5 ft. 0 in. jump.

The Canadian team won the 660 yards women's relay race. "The Canadian girls, for all their beautifully neat running and accurate exchange of batons, owed much to their No. 3, Miss E. Meagher..."¹⁴ The winning time was 1 min. 14.4 sec., a British record time. The English team placed second and the Scottish third.

The women's 220 yards race was another contest between English and Canadian athletes. Each country had three of their runners emerge from the qualifying heats to run in the final. E. Hiscock (Eng.) who had already won the 100 yards race finals on the previous day repeated, narrowly beating A. Meagher (Can.). Third place went to N. Halstead (Eng.). Miss Hiscock's winning time was 25.0 sec. The 440 yards relay was run

¹³ It was in the 1954 Games that T. Hopkins (Northern Ireland) jumped 5 ft. 6 in. to break the record.

¹⁴ Loc. cit.

by teams of three runners. England, Canada, Rhodesia, South Africa and Scotland competed in the race and the teams finished in that order. The winning time for the English team, comprised of N. Halstead, E. Maguire and E. Hiscock, was 49.4 secs.

In the long jump, P. Bartholomew (Eng.) leapt a distance of 17 ft. 11-1/2 in. to win the championship, and E. Goshawk (Can.) jumped 17 ft. 9-1/4 in., only two inches behind the winning jump, to place second. V. Webb was third with a 17 ft. 2 in. jump.

The last track event for the women was also the longest individual women's race - the half mile. The event was held at 4:30 p.m. on Tuesday, August 7th. English runners were pre-eminent as they finished in the first four positions. G. Lunn (Eng.) came first in a time of 2 min. 19.4 sec., L. Jones (Eng.) finished in second place in the time of 2 min. 21.0 sec. and D. Butterfield (Eng.) placed third.

The first men's event was the 440 yards hurdles, in which the withdrawal of a Jamaican and a Scotsman allowed the final to be run, as there were just six competitors left for the race. It was a battle among three rivals, F.A.R. Hunter (Scotland), C.P. Reilly (Aus.) and R.K. Brown (England) as "All three had met before on the same track recently... it was a race too in which some over-keen runners sent the hurdles flying - seven in all".¹⁵ Hunter emerged the champion, returning a time of 55.2 sec., Reilly and Brown placed second and third, respectively, both of them performing in the same time, 56.0 sec.

The 100 yards race for men had one of the largest entries. It was

¹⁵ Ibid., col. 4.

run in six heats, two semi-finals and a final. Although such famous world class sprinters as Percy Williams of Canada, of the 1930 Games, were not in the race, nevertheless all events were keenly contested. Some of the highlights of the heats were the failures of B. Pearson (Can.) and R. Vernieuk (Ind.) to qualify for the finals. A. Sweeney (Eng.) won the final race in a time of 10.0 secs., which was one-tenth of a second outside the Games record. Both M. Theunissen (S.A.) and I. Young (Scotland) finished in 10 sec. also, but they were separated by one foot, and Theunissen, who was second, was only one foot behind Sweeney the champion.

Three heats were run in the 880 yards on the opening day of the Games, and the finals were run on Monday, August 6th. Phil Edwards (B.G.), who failed to qualify for any of the first four places in the 1930 Games, won the championship in the time of 1 min., 52.2 sec., a new Games record. "Edward's running, however was so good to watch that even a disappointed crowd cheered him home uproaringly".¹⁶ W. Botha (S.A.) was second and J. Stothard (Scot.) finished in third place.

Five heats were run in the 440 yards race. Both Godfrey Rampling and C.H. Stonely (England) ran their heats in under 50 seconds with ease. At the completion of the semi-finals, England had three men qualified for the finals, Canada had two and Scotland had one. Rampling won the championship for England in a new Games record time of 48.0 secs. The runners-up were also from England, W. Roberts and C. Stonely.

"The three mile opened with a disappointment when it was seen that neither J.E. Lovelock, of New Zealand, the champion miler, nor J.T. Holden, a champion over six miles, were running. Next came a remarkable effort and no less remarkable collapse by

¹⁶ Ibid., August 7, 1934, p. 5, col. 2.

J.A. Burns, of England, and finally, a well-earned victory for the faithful and lion-hearted W.J. Beavers (England)".¹⁷

C.K. Allen (England) placed second and Burns managed to finish in third place. Beaver's winning time was 14 min. 32.6 secs. There was an incident in this event: "M.A. Dookie, the barefooted runner, [fell] back and [dropped] limping out of the race"¹⁸; most probably his feet were sore.

The hop, step and jump was won by John Metcalfe (Australia) who leapt 51 ft. 3-1/2 in. to create a Games record. S. Richardson (Canada) was second with a jump of 48 ft. 3/4 in., a distance which was only approximately 4 in. behind the previous Games' record. H. Bramsby (New Zealand) was third with a jump of 47 ft. 11-1/2 in.

In the men's discus throw, H. Hart (S.A.) retained his position as the Games record holder in the event. He improved on his 1930 record throw of 135 ft. 11 in. by throwing 136 ft. 3 in. D. Bell (England) threw 132 ft. 8 in. to gain second place, while B.L. Prendergast (Jam.) was third with a throw of 132 ft. 0 in.

The remaining men's track and field events were continued on Monday, August 6th, and were completed on Tuesday, August 7th. The events on the first day were well attended by a large crowd, as it was a Bank holiday. The grounds were wet and heavy, however, due to overnight rain. In the 220 yards race four countries, Canada, England, Scotland and South Africa were represented in the final, which was won by A. Sweeney (Eng.) in the time of 21.9 sec., short of the 1930 record by .1 sec. M. Theunissen (S.A.) was narrowly beaten by half a yard to gain second place, while

¹⁷ Op. cit.

¹⁸ Loc. cit.

another member of the English team, W. Rangeley, was third.

The pole vault event was dominated by Canadian athletes, Sylvanus Apps, of McMaster University and Sunny Gilbert of Hamilton, who placed first and second, respectively, both vaulting over the height of 12 ft. 6 in. F. Woodhouse (Aus.) was third with a vault of 12 ft. In the high jump event, three athletes, E. Thacker (S.A.), J. Haley (Can.) and J. Michie (Scot.) jumped over a height of 6 ft. 3 in. They were placed first, second and third, in that order.

D.O. Finlay, the British 120 yards hurdles champion, emerged the Empire Games champion in that event. J.A. Viljoen (S.A.) who tried to challenge Finlay, tumbled over a hurdle and was taken from the grounds on a stretcher. However, in a few minutes it was announced that his shoulder injury was not serious. J. Worrall (Can.) was second, and A. Pilbrow (Eng.) placed third. Finlay's winning time was 15.2 sec., which was 1.4 sec. outside the Games record set by Lord Burghley in 1930.

The two mile steeplechase was a struggle between S.G. Scarsbrook and T. Evenson, both of the English team. Scarsbrook won the event in the time of 10 min. 23.4 sec., a time which was outside of G. Bailey's record of 1930. Bailey himself competed in the 1934 race, but he was placed third. T. Evenson was second. Both the 440 yards and the mile relay races also went to England. The winning time for the 440 yards relay was 42.2 sec. and the mile relay 3 min. 19.4 sec. Canada was second in each of these. Scotland placed third in the former, while South Africa was third in the latter.

One of the major highlights of the Games was the marathon race, which, as usual, was a distance of 26 miles, 385 yards. Eleven competitors

entered the race, among them being D.M. Wright, the Scot, who won the event at the 1930 Games, and Robertson, another "famous [runner] a Welshman, and four experienced English runners...".¹⁹ The other entrants included three Canadians and one Newfoundlander. The route started with three laps round the stadium, then "... following [a] circular route:- Western Avenue, Oldfield Lane... Ruislip Lane, Hayes, Uxbridge Road, Greenford New Road, Western Avenue",²⁰ it led back to the stadium and continued for two laps round it, then continued for 110 yards, to complete the distance of 26 miles, 385 yards. After the completion of the first three laps round the track, Wright led the way out of the stadium. The progress of the race was announced periodically.

From time to time the voice of the Loud Speaker, which, as usual, belonged to that capable and helpful personality H.M. Abrahams, spread abroad some interesting facts about the race.... Briefly one learned that Kelly led the way for 10 miles, followed not far behind by H. Webster of Canada.... Then, with 15 miles covered, ... Webster was three minutes in front.... At 20 miles, Webster was 3-1/2 miles ahead... Then silence, until... a fanfare of trumpets announced the arrival of - yes, it was Webster... [He] completed the remaining two laps and 110 yards amid loud cheers before the next man arrived.... The Canadians could be pardoned for their delighted shouts and Catherine-wheels in the field. It was a fact, a splendid victory and the time, 2 hours 40 minutes 36 seconds, was about three minutes better than Wright's in Canada in 1930.²¹

D. McL. Robertson (Scot.) was second in the time of 2 hrs. 45 min. 08.0 secs., and D. McL. Wright (Scot.), the 1930 champion, placed third. A correspondent described the race as follows: "Harold Webster of Hamilton, Ontario, 40 years old and not accustomed to competing in international

¹⁹ The Times (London), August 8, 1934, p. 4, col. 6.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

PLATE V



Betty Taylor (Canada), second, women's 80 metres hurdles, 1934



H.B. Hart (South Africa),
Shot put Champion, 1930 & 1934



Harold Webster (Canada),
Marathon Champion, 1934

events, won the British Empire Games Marathon today to give the track and field division of the games its major drama. A crowd of 40,000 saw the race".²²

The game of bowls was keenly contested everyday of the Games. A summary of the results were as follows:

TABLE II
RESULTS OF LAWNBOWLS FOR 1934 BRITISH EMPIRE GAMES

	1st	2nd	3rd
SINGLES	Robert Sprot (Scotland)	W.S. Macdonald (Canada)	C.A. Abbott (South Africa)
PAIRS	T.G. Hills G.W.A. Wright (England)	W.G. Hutchinson A.A. Langford (Canada) P. Hutton H. Mildren (Australia)	
RINKS	R. Slater P.D. Tomlinson E.F. Gudgeon F. Biggin (England)	C. Curran G. Watson C. Clauson P.T. Watson (South Africa)	J. Brown J.P. Morrison C.W. Tait W.S. Lowe (Australia)

The results show that five countries were medallists, with England winning two major divisions. As in the 1930 Games, T.G. Hills and G.W.A. Wright of England won the pairs' championships. The Canadian and the Australian teams tied to share the honours for the second place.

²² The New York Times, August 8, 1934, p. 23, col. 5.

The swimming events were formally opened at 7:30 p.m. on August 4th, in the new Empire Pool at Wembley. The ceremony was similar to that performed at the White City Stadium earlier in the day, in certain respects. There was a march past of competitors in teams, with England marching last among the ten swimming teams. A crowd of about 6,000 spectators witnessed the ceremony. The events continued immediately after the speeches made by Lord Lonsdale, Sir James Leigh-Wood, Alderman H.E. Fern, President of the Amateur Swimming Association of England, and the opening declaration pronounced by Sir George Truscott. Competitions continued through to the evening of Tuesday, August 7th, when they were completed.

In the women's swimming events three countries, Canada, Australia, and England, won titles. Canada won five of the nine titles contested, while Australia and England won two each. Games records were broken in two of the events, the 100 yards freestyle, 100 yards back stroke, 4 x 110 yards freestyle relay and 200 yards breast stroke.

The titles for the women's diving were shared by Canada and England, each country winning one. E. Macready (Eng.) won the high diving title with 30.74 points, L. Thompson (Aus.) placed second with 27.60 points, and C.E.M. Cousens (Eng.) was third with 27.36 points. The springboard diving was won by J. Moss (Can.) with 62.27 points. L. Thompson (Aus.) again placed second with 60.49 points and Doris Ogilvie (Can.) was third with 57.0 points.

The Canadian team won the women's 4 x 110 yards freestyle relay in a new Games record time of 4 min. 21.8 secs. South Africa was second with 4 min. 34.0 secs. England placed third in 4 min. 34.4 secs. The members of the Canadian winning team were Phyllis Dewar of Moose Jaw,

Saskatchewan, and F. Humble, Margaret Hutton and Irene Pirie of Toronto. In the 100 yards freestyle Phyllis Dewar (Can.) won by inches in 63 secs., beating her team-mate Irene Pirie. J.H. McDowall (Scot.) was third. Dewar's winning time was a new Games record.

The 200 yards breast stroke went to Claire Dennis (Aus.) who set a new Games record of 2 min. 51 sec. Phyllis Haslam of Canada was second, and Marjory Hinton of England finished in third place. The 100 yards back stroke was won by Phyllis Harding (Eng.) who set a Games record of 1 min. 13.8 secs., Margot Hamilton (Scot.) was second, while E. Valerie Davies (Wal.) placed third.

One of the highlights of the women's swimming event was the 3 x 100 yards Medley relay, which was keenly contested. The Canadian team of Margaret Hutton, Phyllis Haslam and Phyllis Dewar succeeded in beating the English team by a narrow margin of .1 sec. in the time of 3 min. 42.0 sec. Scotland placed third.

In the men's swimming events, Canada won three of the nine titles contested, while Australia, England and Scotland won two each. Four Games records were broken in the 100 yards freestyle, 1,500 yards freestyle, 100 yards back stroke and 4 x 220 yards freestyle relay.

The opening heat of the 1,500 yards freestyle race turned out to be a strong contest between the young Canadian, Bob Pirie of Toronto, and the Australian, Noel Ryan, the Games record holder. Pirie beat Ryan in the heat, but in the final, Ryan retained his title narrowly beating Pirie in the time of 18 min. 25.4 sec., to better his own record. Pirie's time of 18 min. 28.4 sec. was also better than the 1930 Games record. Norman Wainwright (Eng.) placed third.

In the 100 yards men's back stroke race there were three heats. The best two in each heat qualified for the final. At the completion of the final William Francis (Scot.) emerged the champion, setting a Games record of 65.2 sec. John Besford (Eng.) was second and B. Gazell (Can.) who earlier beat Francis in the preliminary heats, finished in third place. The 200 yards breast stroke was won by Norman Hamilton (Scot.) in 2 min. 41.4 sec., which was six seconds behind the Games record, while the 440 yards²³ freestyle went to Noel Ryan (Aus.) in the time of 5 min. 3.0 sec., which established the Games record as that was the first time the distance was introduced to the Game.

The two diving events went to England. T.J. Mather won the high dive with 83.83 points, and J.B. Ray won the springboard dive with 117.12 points. The remaining swimming events were won by Canada in Games record times. George Burleigh took the 100 yards freestyle in 55.0 sec. The 4 x 220 yards Canadian relay team was comprised of George Larsen, R. Hooper, Robert Pirie and George Pirie. Their winning record time of 8 min. 40.6 sec. remained unequalled until the 1958 Games, when it was broken. In the 3 x 110 yards medley relay, the Canadian team's winning time of 3 min. 11.4 sec. was never equalled in the history of the Games. The events were last run in the 1954 Games. The champion Canadian team was B. Gazell, W. Puddy and George Burleigh.

In the boxing²⁴ bouts, England won seven championships of the eight weight divisions in which fights were staged. The eighth championship,

²³ In the 1930 Games, the distance was 400 yards freestyle.

²⁴ For the boxing results, see Appendix K, p. 233.

which was in the featherweight class, went to South Africa. England thereby maintained her supremacy in the boxing ring of the Games, which she established during the 1930 Hamilton Games.

There were seven weight divisions in the wrestling²⁵ bouts of the Games. The championships were shared among four countries as follows: Canada won three in the featherweight, welterweight and the middleweight classes. Australia won two in the lightweight and heavyweight classes. Scotland won the bantamweight class and South Africa was successful in the light heavyweight division. Canadian wrestlers maintained the leadership which they established in this sport in the 1930 Games, by winning the largest number of titles.

The championships held in cycling, which was a new sport for the Games, were the last to be decided, on the Manchester Athletic Club's ground at Fallowfield on Saturday, August 11th. England won the 1,000 yard race in which E.W. Higgins (Manchester A.C.) returned a time of 1 min. 48.8 sec. E. Clayton (S.A.) was second.

The 1,000 metres time trial was won by Duncan Gray of Australia, an Olympic champion, in the time of 1 min. 16.4 sec. R. McLeod (Can.) placed second and E. Clayton (S.A.), who was third in the 1,000 yards race, repeated. The 10 miles race was won by R. McLeod (Can.), E. Clayton (S.A.) placed second and Frank Grose (N.Z.) finished third. McLeod's winning time was 24 min. 26.2 sec.

There were no serious injuries in the races, but the incidents reported were:

²⁵ For the wrestling results, see Appendix K, p. 233.

... several riders in the long-distance race suffered from punctures, but the worst calamity befell D. McKenzie (Rhodesia) and F.C. Jones (Wales), who collided just before the end of the fourth mile. Neither was seriously hurt, but both withdrew from the race.²⁶

The Fallowfield cycling races brought the competitions of the 1934 British Empire Games to an end.

The Lonsdale cup, which was won by Canada at the 1911 coronation Empire Games, was generously presented to the British Empire Games Federation at the completion of the 1934 Games. M.M. Robinson reported it in these words:

I might say that we had possession of the Lonsdale Cup and we decided to turn it over to the British Empire Games Federation. In the excitement of getting the teams away, we forgot to take the Cup with us and it arrived the day after the games were concluded... it is now melted down and small trophies are being struck from the silver and one given to each of the competing countries as a permanent souvenir.²⁷

The 1934 Games was indeed another successful gathering of the youth of the British Empire in friendly sporting contests.

The standing of the countries in respect of the first places won were: England, twenty-nine; Canada, seventeen; Australia, eight; South Africa, seven; British Guiana and New Zealand, one each.

²⁶ The Times (London), August 13, 1934, p. 5, col. 5.

²⁷ Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, Minutes, 1934, p. 54.
The Constitution of the British Commonwealth Games Federation, 1969,
 p. 37 contains a further explanation: "With the approval of the Earl of Lonsdale and of Canada the Trophy was melted down in November, 1934, and with the silver contents one principal Cup, in the design of an original Queen Anne Cup... was held by the Federation... now on display in the Royal Commonwealth Society London - and smaller replicas of this principal were presented to the Earl of Lonsdale and the British Empire Games Association of..." (the eleven countries that participated at the 1934 Games).

CHAPTER IV

THE THIRD BRITISH EMPIRE GAMES

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 5-12, 1938

The 1938 British Empire Games was held in Sydney, Australia, from the 5th to 12th of February during the summer. It was reported that, "Australia has obtained the games this year for the first time in honour of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the first white settlement on her shores".¹

Fifteen countries² were represented. Jamaica and Newfoundland,³ which participated in the 1934 Games, were not represented. Fiji was represented for the first time, and has since continued to participate in all the subsequent Games.

The travel by visiting teams was by boat, and, as in previous Games, some teams had to spend several weeks in travelling. "In 1938 the athletes from Britain were away for 4 months, 3 of which were taken up by the boat trip to Australia and back".⁴

A total of 507⁵ athletes and officials participated in the competitions. Seven events were featured at the Games: track and field, boxing,

¹ The Times (London), February 5, 1938, p. 6, col. 6.

² For the list of the countries, see Appendix C, p. 210.

³ Newfoundland became "the tenth province of Canada, having joined the Confederation on April 1, 1949".

⁴ J.W. Ll. Alford, "111rd, Empire Games, Australia, 1938", Harold Abrahams (ed.), Empire Games Book, Cardiff: 1958, pp. 20-24.

⁵ For the graph on participants, see Appendix G, p. 223.

bowling, cycling, rowing, swimming, and wrestling.

The official opening, which was witnessed by "a record crowd of 40,000 people",⁶ was performed by Lord Wakehurst, Governor of New South Wales, "who read a message of greeting from the King to the assembled athletes...".⁷ Among the important personalities who were present were "Mr. Lyons, the Federal Prime Minister and the... Ministers of the States".⁸

The track and field events were held at the Sydney Cricket Ground and the rowing was on the Nepean River at Penrith, about 34 miles from Sydney, where "... a three-mile stretch of river at this point affords a splendid course with little stream. As many as eight crews can row abreast here in perfect safety".⁹ The cycling races were held at Henson Park, and the swimming events took place at the "Olympic Pool", Sydney.

Before the commencement of the track events on the Sydney Cricket Ground, some objection was raised to its grass track as there is

no running on cinders in Australia, but the competing nations eventually consented to use the turf track, which has been held by experts to be as fast as any surface in the world. Competing countries also opposed using the ground because of a difference in level of some 3 ft. 8 in. from the north corner of the ground... by careful planning, however, a level circuit has been marked out.¹⁰

J.W. Alford, the 1938 Sydney Games mile champion, described the track in the following words: "... The grass track on the Sydney Cricket Ground, although almost oval in shape with only one 50 yards straight had a beautifully smooth, fast and springy surface".¹¹ Regardless of the

⁶ The Times (London), February 7, 1938, p. 7, cols. 1-3.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Loc. cit., February 5, 1938.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ J.W. LL Alford, loc. cit.

initial objection about the surface of the track, six Games' records were established out of seven events in the first day's programme. At the end of the Games, twenty-two records were established out of twenty-eight track and field events, and one record was equalled. The following represented some of the major achievements of the Games.

The first women's track event was the 100 yards, which was run in four heats, two semi-finals and one final. The first two places were won by Australian runners, D. Norman and J. Walker, who were first and second, respectively. M. Polson (Can.) placed third. Both Miss Norman and Miss Walker returned times of 11.1 sec. to set a new Games record. The 220 yards was also run in four heats, two semi-finals and one final. Miss Norman won the first heat in a time of 24.9 sec.; she also won her heat in the semi-finals in the improved time of 24.5 sec. and she convincingly won the championship in the time of 24.7 sec. J. Coleman (Aus.) was second and E. Wearne (Aus.) was third. A. Meagher (Can.), who placed fourth, was considered unfortunate because she returned the time of 24.9 sec. in her preliminary heat, a time which was better than Coleman's 25 sec. that placed her second in the finals. The winning time became the Games' record.

The 80 metres women's hurdles was won by B. Burke (S.A.) in a Games' record time of 11.7 sec. I. Grant (Aus.) was second, in the time of 11.8 sec., which equalled the 1934 Games record and R. Tong (N.Z.) was third.

The two women's track relays went to Australia. In the 440 yards relay the Australian team finished in a new Games' record time of 49.1 sec., while in the 660 yards relay, the winning time was .8 sec. outside

the Games record. Canada was second in the 440 yards relay, while England placed third. In the 660 yards relay, England was second and Canada placed third.

Miss D. Norman (Aus.), who had already gained two individual championships and helped to win two team (relay) championships, also leaped 19 ft. 1/4 in. to set a Games record in the women's long jump. Miss E.M. Raby (Eng.) jumped six inches behind Miss Norman to place second, while another Australian, Mrs. T. Peake, placed third with a jump of 18 ft. 2-1/4 in.

The javelin throw went to Miss R. Higgins (Can.) who set a Games and Australian record with a throw of 125 ft. 7-1/4 in. Miss A. Robertson (S.A.) was second and Miss G. Lunn (Eng.) placed third.

The high jump was dominated by English women. Miss D. Odam (Eng.) jumped a height of 5 ft. 3 in. to equal the Games and Australian record. Miss D.K. Gardner (Eng.) placed second with a jump of 5 ft. 2 in., while Miss E.M. Forbes (N.Z.) was third with a jump of 5 ft. 2 in.

In the men's 100 yards race, four heats were run. T.P. Lavery (S.A.), an Olympic hurdler, won the first heat. The third heat was won by C. Holmes who, "... led all the way and won so easily that he was able to look round after 75 yards. K.S. Duncan, of Oxford who is captain of the English team just failed to qualify in the fourth heat in a strong field... against the strong breeze".¹² Holmes won the final with a new Games record time of 9.7 sec., but "he slightly injured his wrist at the finish by running into a fence".¹³ J. Mumford (Aus.) was second, and another

¹² Loc. cit., February 7, 1938.

¹³ Ibid.

Australian, E. Best, placed third.

In the 220 yards race, four preliminary heats and the two semi-finals were run on Monday, February the 7th, the second day of the competition. C.B. Holmes (Eng.), champion of the 100 yards race, won his semi-finals heat in 21.3 sec. He improved on this time in the final, setting a new Games record of 21.2 sec. on Thursday, February the 10th. J. Mumford (Aus.) was second and E. Best (Aus.) placed third, each of them maintaining the position they held in the 100 yards finals.

The 440 yards race was won by W. Roberts (Eng.). W. Fritz (Can.) was second and D. Shore (S.A.) placed third. The winning time of 47.9 sec. was a new Games record.

In the half-mile heats Handley led his field in the first lap, but at the quarter-mile the Canadian, M. Lenover, was in front... Allen then put on a brilliant burst and went to the front, but Lenover lost a shoe and had to retire... In the other heat Alford, the only Welsh competitor in the athletics was away first but he was soon passed by MacCabe, England's hope... A furlong from home Boot (N.Z.)... sprinted past his field and won in record time.¹⁴

In the final, Boot maintained his leadership and emerged champion in a new Games record time of 1 min. 51.2 sec. F.R. Handley (Eng.) was second and W. Dale (Can.) placed third.

In the three miles race C.H. Matthews (N.Z.) gained another first place for his country in the men's track events. His winning time was 13 min. 59.6 sec. P.D.H. Ward (Eng.) was second, while R. Rankine (Can.) placed third.

The 440 yards hurdles was won by J.W. Loaring (Can.) who was the Berlin Olympics silver medallist in the event. J.F. Park (Aus.) placed

¹⁴ Ibid.

PLATE VI



C.B. Holmes (England), 100 yards & 220 yards Champion, 1938



Robert Pirie (Canada), Champion 100 yards & 440 yards swimming, 1938

second, and A.K. Macdougall (Aus.) was third. Loaring's winning time of 52.9 sec. broke Lord Burghley's 1930 Games record time. In the 120 yards hurdles, T. Lavery (S.A.) was first in the time of 14 sec. L. O'Connor (Can.) was second with the time of 14.1 sec., and S. Stenner (Aus.) placed third with 14.4 sec. All three times broke Lord Burghley's 1930 Games record in the event. An eye-witness described the judges' decision in favour of Lavery as follows: "And no wind gauges... so South African Lavery's 14.0 sec. for the 120 yards hurdles, although greatly superior to the existing Games record, was disallowed on a flutter of a handkerchief".¹⁵

The mile race went to J. Alford (Wal.) who set up a new Games record of 4 min. 11.6 sec., G. Backhouse (Aus.) was second and V.P. Boot (N.Z.) placed third. The times returned by Backhouse (4 min. 12.4 sec.) and Boot (4 min. 12.6 sec.) were better than the previous Games record.

The marathon race was won by J. Coleman (S.A.) in a new Games record time of 2 hrs. 30 min. 49.8 sec. A. Norris (Eng.) placed second and another South African, H.J. Gibson, was third. Norris' time of 2 hrs. 38 min. 20.0 sec. were better than that of the previous Games. Coleman's winning time was only 1-1/2 minutes outside the 1936 Olympic record. His record was not broken until the 1958 Games.

Both the 4 x 110 yards relay and the 4 x 440 yards relay races were won by Canada. England placed second in each of them. Australia was third in the 4 x 110 yards, while New Zealand placed third in the 4 x 440 yards relay. Canada's winning time of 41.6 sec., in the 4 x 110 yards

¹⁵ J.W. LL Alford, loc. cit.

relay, was a new Games record, while the time of 3 min. 16.9 sec. in the 4 x 440 yards relay was .1 sec. outside the Games record.

In the field events, the Games record in the javelin, established in 1930, remained unequalled. J. Courtwright (Can.) won the event with a throw of 206 ft. 3/4 in., a distance 1 ft. 3/4 in. short of the New Zealand-er Lay's Games record. S. Lay himself was second with a throw of 204 ft. 1-1/4 in., while J. Metcalfe (Aus.) placed third. In the hop, step and jump J. Metcalfe (Aus.) jumped the winning distance of 50 ft. 10 in., which was short of the Games record by 5-1/2 in. D.L. Miller (Aus.) was second and B. Dickinson, also an Australian, placed third.

In all other field events¹⁶ new Games records were set. The high jump went to E. Thacker (S.A.) whose best was 6 ft. 5-1/8 in. R. Heffer-nan (Aus.) was second, and D. Shetliffe (Aus.) placed third. The long jump championship was won by H. Brown (Can.) with a jump of 24 ft. 4-3/4 in. Another Canadian, J. Panton, placed second, while B. Dickinson (Aus.) was third.

The swimming and diving events were held at the "Olympic Pool", in the evenings of competition days. There were problems related to the length of the pool at these Games. It was therefore not easy to define what were the records set in the swimming events. The Times (London), summarizing the results of the swimming events at the completion of the competitions stated that,

R.H. Leivers,... won the 1,650 yards freestyle event, and England won the 3 x 110 yards medley relay for women... P. Oliver of Australia... was successful in the 110 yards back stroke... All

¹⁶ For the results of the events see Appendix K, pp. 233.

three events were won in record time. This meant that the existing Australian records were broken in every single event. This was not so big a feat as might be supposed, as the length of the pool was the unusual of 55 yards, a distance over which few of the competitors had ever swam. It also meant that there were no previous Games records for swimmers to break, with the exception of the 440 yards freestyle for men and women...¹⁷

Subsequently the 1938 Games saw the technical change in the swimming distances as follows:

TABLE III
NEW DISTANCES FOR SWIMMING EVENTS

Distances before 1938 ¹⁸	Distances as of 1938
100 Yards	110 Yards
200 Yards	220 Yards
300 Yards	330 Yards
1,500 Yards	1,650 Yards

In the women's 110 yards freestyle, Evelyn de Lacy (Aus.) was first in the time of 70.1 sec., Dorothy Green (Aus.) placed second, while Dorothy Lyon (Can.) was third. Miss Green (Aus.), who placed second in the 110 yards freestyle, emerged champion in the 440 yards freestyle in the time of 5 min. 39.7 sec., Margaret Jeffery (Eng.) placed second, while Mona Leydon (N.Z.) was third.

The 110 yards back stroke went to an Australian girl, Patricia Norton,

¹⁷ Op. cit., February 12, 1938, p. 6, col. 7.

¹⁸ The 400 yards freestyle had been swam as 440 yards freestyle during the 1934 Games.

who finished in the time of 1 min. 19.5 sec., beating Jeanne Greenland (Wal.), to second place. Margot Hamilton (Scot.) placed third. In the 220 yards breast stroke, Doris Storey (Eng.) was first, Carla Gerke (S.A.) was second, while Joan Langdon (Can.) placed third. Miss Storey's winning time was 3 min. 6.6 sec.

The two relays of the Games, the 4 x 110 yards freestyle and the 3 x 110 yards medley relay, were split between Canada, which won the former in the time of 4 min. 48.3 sec. and England, which won the latter in the time of 3 min. 57.7 sec. Members of the Canadian champion team were Phyllis Dewar, who figured prominently at the 1934 Games as champion in the 110 yards freestyle, the 440 yards freestyle and in the winning Canadian 4 x 100 yards relay team, Dorothy Lyon, M. Baggaley and D. Dobson. Members of the English champion team in the 3 x 110 yards medley relay were Lorma Frampton, Doris Storey and Marjory Hinton.

The high board diving for women was won by Lurline Hook (Aus.) with 36.47 points, Lynda Adams (Can.) was second with 36.39 points, while Irene Donnett (Aus.) placed third with 34.57 points. The spring board diving also went to an Australian, Irene Donnett - who placed third in the high board event - while Lynda Adams (Can.) achieved another second place, and Merle Sharkey (Can.) placed third.

In the men's swimming events Robert Pirie of Canada, who threatened the Australian Noel Ryan in the 1,500 yards freestyle during the 1934 Games, emerged in the 1938 Games as champion in the 110 yards freestyle, 440 yards freestyle and the runner-up in the 1,650 yards freestyle, as well as being a member of the Canadian relay teams. Pirie won the 110 yards freestyle in the time of 59.6 sec., Thomas Collard (S.A.) was

second and W. Fleming (Aus.) placed third.

In the 440 yards freestyle Pirie again was champion in the time of 4 min. 54.6 sec., Robert Leivers (Eng.) was second in 4 min. 55.4 sec. and Robin Biddulph (Aus.) placed third. The Englishman, Leivers, and the Canadian, Pirie, dominated the 1,650 yards freestyle, and they finished first and second, respectively. Norman Wainwright, another Englishman, was third. The winning time of Leivers was 19 min. 46.4 sec.

Percy Oliver (Aus.) won the 110 yards back stroke in the time of 67.9 sec., Gordon Kerr (Can.) was second, and M.H. Taylor (Eng.) placed third. In the 220 yards breast stroke John Davies (Eng.) won in the time of 2 min. 51.9 sec., P.W. Spencer (B.G.) was second and Ronald Sharpe (Aus.) placed third.

The two relays, the 4 x 220 yards freestyle and the 3 x 110 yards medley, were won by England. Members of the 4 x 220 yards freestyle team were: Frederick Dove, Mostyn Ffrench-Williams, Robert Leivers and Norman Wainwright. The winning time was 9 min. 19.0 sec. The 3 x 110 yard medley relay team was made up of M.H. Taylor, John Davies and F. Dove. The winning time was 3 min. 28.2 sec.

The high board diving was won by C.D. Tomalin (Eng.) with 108.74 points, while the spring board diving was won by R. Masters (Aus.) with 169.21 points.

Of the total of thirteen men's and women's swimming events, England won six, Australia won four, and Canada three. In the diving events Australia won three and England one.

The rowing events re-appeared in the 1938 Games programme after their disappearance from the 1934 Games. The events competed in included

the single sculls, the coxed fours and the eights. The competitions were held on the Nepean River at Penrith.

England won the eights event in the record time of 6 min. 29.0 sec. to repeat their victory in the 1930 Games. They beat Australia by three-quarters of a length to second place. The New Zealand team placed third. The Times (London), reported the victory of England in these words:

The English victory in the eights was rather unexpected. T. Turner, who stroked the London crew at Melbourne in 1934 before settling down in Australia, rowed as stroke in preference to B.S. Beazley, a proceeding on which experts had frowned. Actually his fine stroking won the race. He was ably supported by all his crew. They rowed together like a machine.¹⁹

The members of the champion English crew were: J.H. Burroughs (bow), B.S. Beazley, R. Hambridge, J. Turnbull, Peter Jackson, John Sturrock, D.G. Kingsford, T. Turner (stroke) and W.T.N. Reeve (cox). Australia won the coxed fours, New Zealand placed second and Canada finished third. England did not compete in this event. Australia's winning time was 7 min. 16.8 sec., a new Games record. The crew was made up of G. Freeth, D.H. Fraser, S.J. Elder, J.T. Fisher and H.F. Kerr (cox).

The single sculls was won by H.J. Turner (Aus.) in the time of 8 min. 24 sec. He beat the second man, P.H. Jackson (Eng.), by five lengths. Jackson was the captain of the English rowing crew. R.B. Smith (N.Z.) was third. An eye-witness observed that:

Jackson, who is captain of the English rowers, turned out for the single sculls though he was very tired, and H. Turner was too good for him and won by five lengths. The headwind that had sprung up naturally favoured the fresher man. At the mile post, reached in 6 min. 41.4 sec. Turner led Jackson by 2-1/2

¹⁹ Op. cit., February 10, 1938, p. 6, col. 9.

lengths, and Smith was three lengths further behind. Here Jackson made his effort, but was unable to close the gap...²⁰

The bowls championships were staged in rounds, whereby representatives of each country played against representatives of every other country in each of the singles, pairs and rinks. The winner of the singles was Horace Harvey (S.A.). Frank Livingston (N.Z.) placed second, and Jack Law (Aus.) was third. In the pairs, L.L. Macey and W. Denison (N.Z.) were the overall winners, P. Hutton and H. Mildren (Aus.) were the runners-up, and D. Anderson and J.R. Appleford (S.A.) were third.

In the rinks the team from New Zealand, made up of W. Bremner (skip), William Whittaker, H. Alec Robertson and E. Jury, emerged as the champion team. The South African team was second and the Australian team placed third. The rounds played by the champion team from New Zealand included the following: they beat Fiji 26:11 points, beat Australia 19:14 points, and played a 16:17 points game against South Africa after an extra end. They replayed and beat South Africa, and finally they beat England 22:12 points in the fifth round.

The final results show that New Zealand won the pairs and the rinks, and they placed second in the singles. The runners-up, South Africa, won the singles championship, placed second in the rinks and third in the pairs. Australia placed third.

In the boxing events there were eight weight classes in which bouts were staged. A summary of the results were as follows:

²⁰ Ibid.

TABLE IV
RESULTS OF BOXING FOR 1938 BRITISH EMPIRE GAMES

WEIGHT CLASS	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
FLYWEIGHT	J.S. Joubert (S.A.)	J. Gagnon (Can.)	H.M. Cameron (Scot.)
BANTAM WEIGHT	W.H. Butler (Eng.)	H. Knoeson (S.A.)	J.B. Dillon (Aus.)
FEATHER WEIGHT	A.W. Henricus (Cey.)	V.J. Watson (Scot.)	K. Moran (N.Z.)
LIGHT WEIGHT	Harry Groves (Eng.)	H. Hurst (Can.)	William Fulton (Rho.)
WELTER WEIGHT	W. Smith (Aus.)	Darcy Heeney (N.Z.)	S. Tsirindanis (Rho.)
MIDDLE WEIGHT	Dennis Reardon (Wal.)	M. Dennis (Eng.)	R. Carey (Can.)
LIGHT HEAVY WEIGHT	Nicholaas Wolmarans (S.A.)	C. Overall (Aus.)	J. Wilby (Eng.)
HEAVY WEIGHT	T. Osborne (Can.)	C.B. Sterley (S.A.)	L. Harley (Aus.)

The results show that South Africa won two championships and placed second in two others, thereby emerging as the overall winners in boxing. England placed second with two first places and had one each of second and third places. Canada was third with one first place, two second places and one third place. Ceylon gained her major win of the Games by placing first in the featherweight class.

Seven weight classes were contested in the wrestling events. The results were as follows:

TABLE V
RESULTS OF WRESTLING FOR 1938 BRITISH EMPIRE GAMES

WEIGHT CLASS	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
BANTAM WEIGHT	E.P. Purcell (Aus.)	W. Blake (Can.)	R. Cazauk (Eng.)
FEATHER WEIGHT	R. Purchase (Aus.)	L. Clarke (Can.)	J.F. Genet (N.Z.)
LIGHT WEIGHT	Richard Garrard (Aus.)	V.L. Thomas (N.Z.)	A.C. Hardiny (S.A.)
WELTER WEIGHT	T. Trevaskis (Aus.)	F.T. Stander (S.A.)	V. Podjursky (N.Z.)
MIDDLE WEIGHT	T. Evans (Can.)	P. Sheasby (S.A.)	L.H. Jeffers (Eng.)
LIGHT HEAVY WEIGHT	Edward Scarf (Aus.)	S.S. Greespan (S.A.)	T. Ward (Scot.)
HEAVY WEIGHT	J.L. Knight (Aus.)	J. Dryden (N.Z.)	J. Whelam (Can.)

The results show that Australia emerged as the overall champions in six of the seven weight classes, and was second in the seventh. Canada was second in total points with one title, two runners-up, and one third. South Africa placed third.

The cycling races were held at Henson Park. The four events run were: the 1,000 metres spring, 1,000 metres time-trial, 10 miles track, and the road race, which was run for the first time in the history of the Games. The distance of the road race was 100 kilometers (62 miles).

In the 1,000 metres spring race Edgar Gray (Aus.) won the championship, Robert Porter (Can.) was second and George Giles (N.Z.) placed

third. In the 1,000 metres time trial Porter of Canada emerged as champion returning the time of 1 min. 15.2 sec. T. Johnson (Aus.), finished in second place only two seconds behind Porter. E.V. Mills (Eng.) placed third. The 10 miles race was won by W.W. Maxfield (Eng.) in 24 min. 44.0 sec. R. Hicks (Eng.) was second, and S. Rose (S.A.) finished third. The road race was won by a South African, Hendrik Binneman, in the time of 2 hrs. 53 min. 29.6 sec., John Brown (N.Z.) was second, and R.C. Jones (Eng.) placed third.

The summary of the cycling results show that Australia was first in the overall total with two first places and two second places. England placed second, with one first place, one second and two thirds. South Africa placed third. The Times (London), reported that "one of the biggest crowds - some 10,000 - in the history of cycling... gathered at Henson Park... to watch the racing".²¹

At the completion of the competitions, the standing of the countries in respect to the titles won was as follows: Australia won 24 championships, England 10 titles, Canada 12 titles, New Zealand 5 titles, Wales 2 and Ceylon 1.

Before the Games closed, a meeting of the British Empire Games Federation was held, and a unanimous decision was taken to allot the 1942²² Empire Games to Canada, if the Canadian Association gave an assurance by December 1st.

The 1938 Sydney Games ended successfully. They would be remembered,

²¹ Ibid., February 9, 1938, p. 6, col. 2.

²² The World War II prevented any Games in the forties.

among other things, by the technical achievements in terms of the number of records that were broken. They would also be remembered, in the main, by the change in the length of the pool for the swimming events.

CHAPTER V

THE FOURTH BRITISH EMPIRE GAMES

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, FEBRUARY 4-11, 1950

After the interruptions caused by the Second World War and its aftermath, representatives of twelve nations assembled in Auckland, New Zealand, to renew the competitions. A long-time desire of the host country was thereby fulfilled as "New Zealand applied for the Games to be held in their country in 1938 but a decision on the point was left over".¹ Canada was originally awarded the 1942 Games, but these were prevented by the war; she could have asked for the 1950 Games, but withdrew from the ballot, and therefore New Zealand "... (paid) tribute to the friendly gesture of Canada in withdrawing from the ballot in London to determine the 1950 venue...".²

There were a total of 663 competitors and officials who participated in the Games, some 200 being from New Zealand. This total represented an increase over the figures of any of the previous Games. Five of the countries (Bermuda, British Guiana, India, Northern Ireland and Trinidad), from the list of the 1938 Games participants, were not represented. However, three other countries, Malaya, Nigeria and Singapore, were represented for the first time in the history of the Games. It was significant that the three countries represented were what could be considered some of the non-traditional British, in origin at least. The

¹ The Times (London), August 23, 1930, p. 10, col. 2.

² Official Report of the British Empire Games held at Auckland, New Zealand, 1950, Foreword.

entry of a Nigerian team also represented the first-all indigenous of African team in the history of the Games.

The organization and general administration of the Games were coordinated by a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. C. Rex Moore, MBE., while the control and conduct of the sports of the Games was handled by the National Associations governing the particular sport in New Zealand. The Games was financed through a specially registered company "The 1950 British Empire Games (N.Z.) Ltd.". A sum of £15,000 New Zealand currency was spent to subsidize the transportation of the visiting teams.

The teams were housed at Admore Teachers' Training College, situated about twenty miles from the city of Auckland. The lodging and boarding were free, in keeping with the tradition of the Games.

The official opening of the Games took place at Eden Park, Auckland. It was conducted by Sir Bernard Freyberg, V.C., Governor-General of New Zealand, in the presence of "A capacity crowd of 40,000, many in shirt sleeves and wearing panama hats".³

Nine sports were featured at the competitions: athletics, bowls, boxing, cycling, fencing (new to the Games), rowing, swimming, weight lifting (new to the Games) and wrestling. A summary of the programme was as follows:

³ Op. cit., February 6, 1950, p. 10, col. 1.

TABLE VI
SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME FOR 1950 BRITISH EMPIRE GAMES

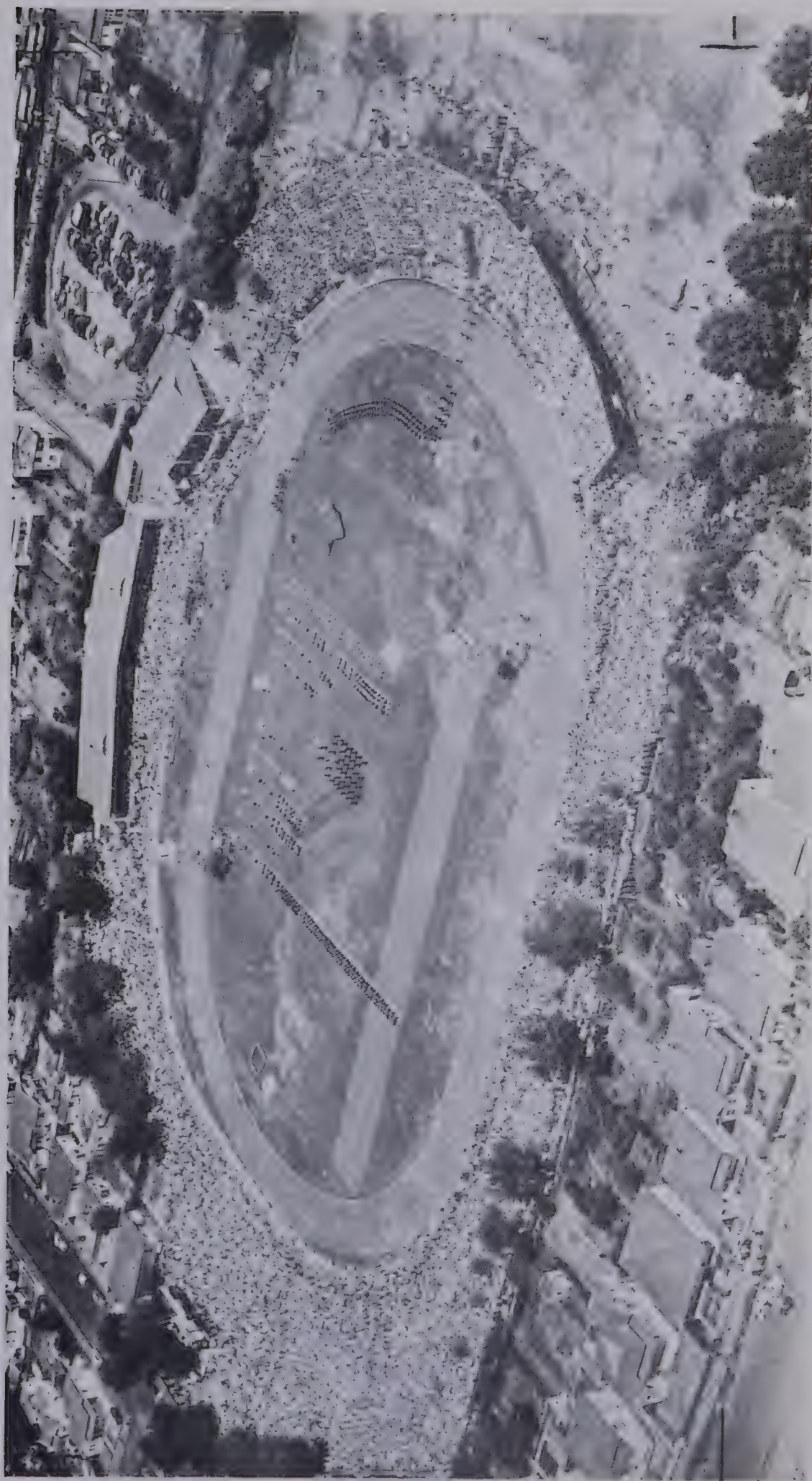
		EDEN PARK	OLYMPIC POOL	TOWN HALL	CONCERT CHAMBER	KARAPIRO	CARLTON GREEN	WESTERN SPRINGS	PARNELL	DRILL HALL
SAT. FEB. 4th	MORNING AFTERNOON NIGHT	1A	S	W						
MON. FEB. 6th	MORNING AFTERNOON NIGHT		S	W	WL WL	R R	LB LB		5C	F F F
TUES. FEB. 7th	MORNING AFTERNOON NIGHT	A		W	WL WL		LB LB	C		F F F
WED. FEB. 8th	MORNING AFTERNOON NIGHT		S	B			LB LB			F F F
THURS. FEB. 9th	MORNING AFTERNOON NIGHT	A		B				C		F F F
FRI. FEB. 10th	MORNING AFTERNOON NIGHT		S	B						F F F
SAT. FEB. 11th	MORNING AFTERNOON NIGHT	2A	3S					4C		

KEY:

A - ATHLETICS
 LB - LAWN BOWLS
 B - BOXING
 C - CYCLING
 F - FENCING
 R - ROWING
 S - SWIMMING AND DIVING
 WL - WEIGHT LIFTING
 W - WRESTLING

1. PRECEDED BY OPENING CEREMONIES
2. PRECEDED BY MARATHON
3. MEN'S DIVING
4. FOLLOWED BY CLOSING CEREMONIES
5. CYCLE ROAD RACE

PLATE VII



The Opening Ceremony, British Empire Games, Eden Park, Auckland
New Zealand, February 4th, 1950

PLATE VIII



New Zealand's Empire Games Team at Ardmore Camps, 1950

The track and field events were held at Eden Park, the swimming and diving at the Newmarket Olympic Pool, wrestling at the Town Hall, weight lifting at the Concert Chamber, cycling (track) at Western Springs on the outskirts of Auckland, lawn bowls at Carlton Green, fencing at the Drill Hall, and the rowing events at Lake Karapiro, nearly 100 miles from Auckland. "The lake was chosen as it provided a straight course of 1-1/4 miles in dead water".⁴ A village was created to provide accommodation for over 100 rowing competitors and officials. "Two-man huts were used as sleeping quarters... within the camp which was situated in a sheltered clearing on the shores of the lake".⁵

The women's athletics included five track and three field events. Of these, two world records were equalled in the 100 yards, six Games records set and one equalled.

In the 100 yards, there were three heats, each of which was won by an Australian: heat one was won by M. Jackson, heat two by S.B. Strickland in the time of 10.9, heat three by V. Johnson. Two semi-finals were then run. Of the six who qualified for the finals four were Australians and two were from New Zealand. The final race was won by M. Jackson (Aus.) in 10.8 sec., which equalled the world record. S.B. Strickland and V. Johnson (both Aus.) placed second and third, respectively. It was remarkable that A. Shanley, who placed sixth in the race, also equalled the Games record. The 220 yards was equally dominated by Australian athletes. After the preliminary heats "the 220 yards final...

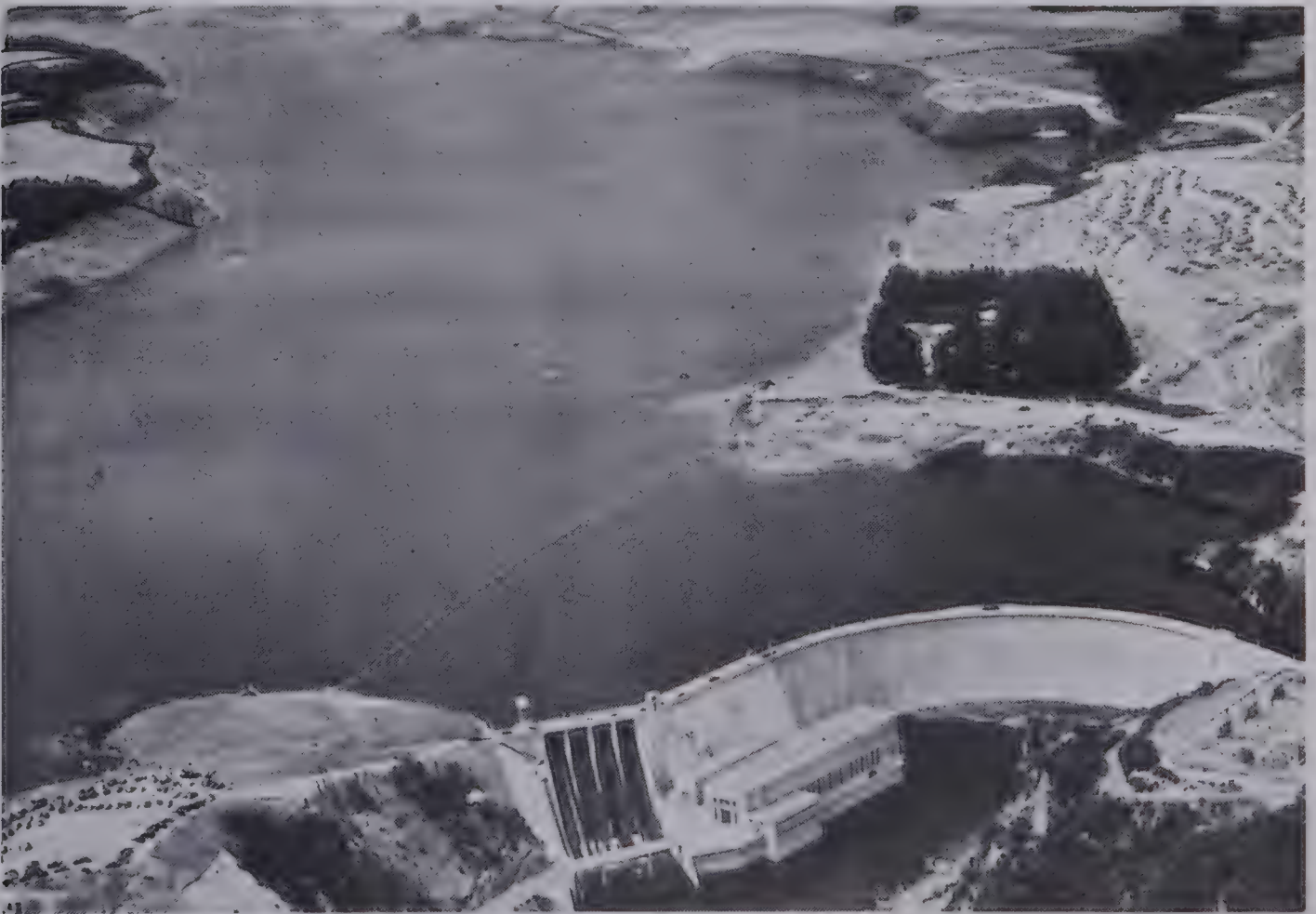
⁴ The Times (London), August 26, 1949, p. 6, col. 4.

⁵ Official Report, op. cit., p. 9.

PLATE IX



Marjorie Jackson (Australia), winning 100 yards from Shirley Strickland (Australia) in 10.8 sec., equalling the world record, 1950



The rowing course, Karapiro, New Zealand, 1950

(in) the women's event should produce a great tussle between Australia's two runners, Miss S. Strickland and Miss M. Jackson, who won the semi-finals today".⁶ M. Jackson repeated, winning the race in a new Games record time of 24.3 sec., which also equalled the world record. S.B. Strickland again placed second, breaking the previous Games record in the time of 24.5 sec. D. Robb (S.A.) was third in the time of 24.7 sec., which equalled the Games record. In the 440 yards, all three Australian girls who entered for the race tied for first place in the time of 47.9 sec., which set a new Games record. The three were: Jackson, Strickland and Johnston.

The 80 metres hurdles was won by S.B. Strickland (Aus.) who had featured prominently in the other track events. J. Schoch (N.Z.) was second, and J. Shackleton (N.Z.) placed third. Strickland's winning time was 11.6 sec.

The javelin throw was won by C. McGibbon (Aus.) in a new Games record throw of 127 ft. 5-1/4 in. Y. Williams (N.Z.) was second, while C. Rivett-Carnac (N.Z.) was third.

England won her only women's athletic event of the Games in the high jump. D. Tyler equalled the Games record of 5 ft. 3 in. B. Crowther (Eng.) placed second, also with 5 ft. 3 in., and N. Swinton (N.Z.) was third with a jump of 5 ft. 1 in.

New Zealand won her sole women's athletic event in the broad jump. Y. Williams set a Games record with a distance of 19 ft. 4-5/8 in., J.L. Canty (Aus.) was second with 18 ft. 11-1/4 in., and R. Downan (N.Z.)

⁶ Op. cit., February 8, 1950, p. 10, col. 1.

placed third.

The last women's track event was the 660 yards relay which the Australian team won easily in a Games record time of 1 min. 13.4 sec. The English team which placed second was 4.1 sec. behind the champion Australian's time; the Canadian team placed third. The members of the Australian quartet were S.B. Strickland, V. Johnston, A. Shanley and M. Jackson.

The men's athletics competitions included twelve track and eight field events. Of these, Australia won nine championships, England won four, Canada won two and New Zealand, Ceylon, Fiji, Scotland and South Africa won one each.

In the 100 yards race, three Australians, two New Zealanders and one Canadian qualified for the final after the four heats and two semi-finals were completed. "J. Treloar, the Australian Olympic sprinter, ran consistently to beat the Empire Games record, running the 100 yards in 9.6 sec.... England's sprinters were outclassed in... the men's... 100 yards events, though J. Archer of Nottingham, only just failed in a brave bid to qualify for the final after being spiked".⁷ The positions in the final were J. Treloar (Aus.), first in 9.7 sec., W. de Gruchy (Aus.) second, in 9.8 sec., and D.A. Pettie (Can.) third in 9.8 sec. The final of the 220 yards was another contest among Australia, Canada and New Zealand. The first and second places went to Treloar and his fellow Australian D. Johnson, respectively. D.R. Jowett (N.Z.) placed third. Treloar's winning time was 21.5 sec. E.W. Carr (Aus.)

⁷ Ibid.

won the 440 yards race to establish a new Games record at 47.9 sec., while L.C. Lewis (Eng.) placed second in the time of 48.0 sec. D.R. Batten (N.Z.) was third.

In the 880 yards, J. Parlett kept England's flag flying by winning his half-mile heat in the fine style. His time of 52.1 sec. was 1/10 of a second faster than the other heat winner. Parlett won the final race in the time of 1 min. 53.1 sec. J.W. Hutchins (Can.) was second, returning the same time of 1 min. 53.4 sec., with a fellow Canadian, C.W. Parnell, placing third.

The Canadian C.W. Parnell set a new Games record in the mile race when he finished in first place in the time of 4 min. 11.0 sec. L. Eyre (Eng.) placed second in the time of 4 min. .8 sec. and M. Marshall (N.Z.) was third.

L. Eyre (Eng.), "a 24-year-old Harrogate civil servant, first set the cross of St. George fluttering over the stand following a great win in the three mile track event". W.H. Nelson (N.Z.) was second, while A.H. Chivers (Eng.) placed third.

The 120 yards hurdles was won by P.J. Gardner (Aus.) in the time of 14.3 sec.; the runner-up was R.H. Weinberg (Aus.), while T. Lavery (S.A.), the previous champion of the event in the 1938 Games, placed third. In the 440 yards hurdles, D. White (Cey.) won with 52.5 sec., J.M. Holland (N.Z.) placed second, returning a time of 52.9 sec., which equalled the previous Games record. G. Goodacre (Aus.) was third.

The two relays, 4 x 110 yards and 4 x 440 yards, were won by the

⁸ Ibid.

Australian teams. The 4 x 110 yards relay was won in the time of 42.2 sec. England was second, while New Zealand placed third. The runners in the winning Australian team were: W. de Gruchy, D. Johnson, A.K. Gordon and J.F. Treloar. The 4 x 440 yards relay was won by R. Price, G. Gedge, J. Humphreys and E. Carr (Aus.) in the time of 3 min. 17.8 sec. The English team placed second and New Zealand was third.

The marathon race was run in the afternoon of the last day of competition. The correspondent of The Times (London), reported the race as follows:

In the marathon, run in atrocious weather, J. Holden, the British champion, entered the stadium alone to win by more than four minutes amid tremendous applause. His shoes burst after 16 miles and he ran the remaining 10 miles...shoeless... about three miles from home... a Great Dane dog attacked him and marked his legs...⁹ Holden finished in two hours 32 minutes 57 seconds....⁹

Of the eight field events contested, Australians won first places in three events, while five other countries, Fiji, Scotland, Canada, England and South Africa each won one first place. A greater number of countries, then, were placed in these events in comparison with the track events.

The shot put was won by M. Tuicakan (Fiji) with a put of 48 ft. 1/4 in., a distance of about 1-1/2 in. below the Games record set in the 1934 Games. H.E. Moody (Eng.) was second and L.J. Roininen (Can.) placed third.

The hammer throw was won by D. McD. Clark (Scot.) with a throw of 163 ft. 10-1/4 in., which was a new Games record. K.W. Pardon (Aus.)

⁹ Ibid., February 13, 1950, p. 10, col. 1.

placed second with a throw of 156 ft. 11 in., and H.S. Barker (Aus.) placed third. The discus throw went to I.M. Reed (Aus.) who won with a throw of 156 ft. 7 in. M. Tuicakan (Fiji), the shot put champion, placed second with a throw of 144 ft. 4-1/2 in., and S. Sigfusson (Can.) was third with a throw of 142 ft. 8 in.

The javelin throw was won by L.J. Roininen (Can.) with a throw of 187 ft. 4-1/2 in. L. Tunabuna (Fiji) was second at 183 ft. 9-1/2 in., and D. Robinson (Can.) placed third with a throw of 182 ft. 5 in.

T.D. Anderson (Eng.) won the pole vault at a height of 13 ft. 1/8 in. S. Egerton (Can.), who placed second, also vaulted over the same height. P.M. Denton (Aus.) was third at a height of 12 ft. 9 in.

In the high jump event a new Games record of 6 ft. 6 in. was set by J.A. Winter (Aus.). J.O. Majekodunmi (Nig.) tied with A. Paterson (Scot.) with a jump of 6 ft. 5 in. for second place. J.H. Borland (N.Z.) placed third with a jump of 6 ft. 5 in.

The broad jump was one of the few events in which the standards were appreciably lower than in the 1938 Games. N. Price (S.A.) won the event with a jump of 24 ft. 0 in., a distance 4-3/4 in. below the winning distance of the Sydney Games. W.B. Hough (N.Z.) placed second with a jump of 23 ft. 7-3/8 in., and D. Dephoff (N.Z.) was third with his 23 ft. 3 in. jump. The hop, step and jump went to B. Oliver (Aus.) who leaped 51 ft. 2-1/2 in., a distance which was one inch behind the Games record. L.A. McKeand (Aus.) was second with 50 ft. 1-3/4 in. jump, while I.J. Polmear (Aus.) placed third.

The swimming events were held on the nights of the first and second days of competition, in the afternoons of the fourth and sixth days

and in the morning of the last day, Saturday, February 11th.

Of the six women's swimming events Australia won four, Scotland one and South Africa one. The 110 yards freestyle was swum in three heats and one final. M.E. McQuade (Aus.) won the final in the time of 69.0 sec. M.O. Wellington (Eng.) was second and J.C. Harrison (S.A.) placed third. In the 110 yards back stroke another Australian, J.J. Davies won in the time of 78.6 sec. J. Stewart (N.Z.) placed second with her time of 79.1 sec., and H.M. Yate (Eng.) finished in third place, returning 80.5 sec.

"Miss H. Gordon swam brilliantly to win the women's 220 yards breast stroke in the record time of 3 min. 1.7 sec. for Scotland's first gold medal. She beat the previous record of 3 min. 6.3 sec., set up in 1938 by Miss D. Storey, of England, and in doing so held on gamely to beat Australia's Olympic runner-up, Miss N. Lyons, who came with a desperate finishing burst".¹⁰

E. Church (Eng.) placed third in the time of 3 min. 10.3 sec. The 440 yards freestyle was won by J.C. Harrison (S.A.) in the new Games record time of 5 min. 26.4 sec. M.O. Wellington (Eng.) was second with her time of 5 min. 33.7 sec. D. Norton (Aus.) placed third in 39.4 sec. Each of these times was better than the previous Games record of 5 min. 39.7 in 1938.

The two relay events, the 4 x 110 yards freestyle and 3 x 110 yards medley, were won by teams from Australia. The 4 x 110 yards freestyle was won in the time of 4 min. 44.9 sec. to establish a Games record. The New Zealand team was second while the team from England placed third. The members of the winning team were D. Spencer, D. Norton, J.T. Davies and M. McQuade. The time of 3 min. 53.8 sec. in the 3 x 110

¹⁰ Ibid., February 9, 1950, p. 9, col. 1.

yards medley was a Games record, which was set by J. Davies, B. Lyons and M. McQuade. England was second in the time of 3 min. 56.6 sec. and Scotland finished in third place.

The two diving events, the women's tower and women's springboard, were won by members of the English team, Edna Child. She won the tower diving with a total of 70.89 points; G.E. Fawcett (Aus.) was second with 65.64 points while E. Buchanan (Can.) placed third with 54.98 points. In the springboard diving, Child's total winning points was 126.58. N. MacLean (Aus.) was second with 124.59 points; L. Hunt (Can.) finished in third place with 115.38 points.

Competitions were held in seven men's swimming events. Australia captured two titles, the 220 yards breast stroke and 440 yards freestyle, and South Africa also capture two titles, in the 110 yards back stroke and 1,650 yards freestyle. Canada won the 110 yards freestyle, England took the 330 yards medley relay, while New Zealand captured the 880 yards freestyle relay. Of the seven swimming events competed, three Games records were set, in the 440 yards freestyle with a time of 4 min. 49.4 sec., in the 110 yards back stroke with a time of 67.7 sec., in the 3 x 110 yards medley relay with a time of 3 min. 26.6 sec.

In the men's tower diving, "P. Heatly gave a perfect exhibition... won with 156.07 points to give Scotland a second gold medal".¹¹ G. Athans (Can.) was second with 129.40 points, while J.A. McCann (Aus.) placed third. The springboard diving was won by George Athans (Can.) who was second in the tower event. He won with a total of 169.21 points.

¹¹ Ibid.

P. Heatly (Scot.) was a close second with a score of 168.80 points, while J. Stewart (N.Z.) was third with 168.17 points.

There were competitions in five rowing events: single sculls, double sculls, pairs oars, coxed fours and eights. The New Zealand crew won the coxed fours race and the Australians won all the other events, which included the eights, in which England had succeeded since the inception of the Games. The Times (London) reported an incident that might have probably affected the English eights crew:

A frantic search is going on here [Lake Karapiro] for the outriggers of the English Empire Games eight's shell, which have vanished. The English crew cannot train until they are found or new ones are made. Jack Beresford, the coach, is greatly concerned, and feels that the chances of the eight must inevitably be affected.¹²

The rowing events attracted large crowds: "50,000 spectators [went] to Lake Karapiro for the rowing events which were held in sweltering heat... England's rowing eight... could not match the splendid blade work of the winners, Australia, or of New Zealand.... Australia just held on to win by a foot".¹³ The winning time set a new Games record of 6 min. 27.0 sec. Australia's champion eight crew was comprised of Alan Brown, Edward Pain, E.O. Longley, R.L. Selman, B.H. Goswell, A.P. Holmes, Philip Cayzer, Robert Tinning and J.A. Barnes (cox).

The pairs oars were first competed in during the 1950 Games, and consequently the winning time, of 7 min. 58.0 sec., established a Games record. The Australian winning pair were Jack Webster and

¹² Ibid., February 1, 1950, p. 8, col. 2.

¹³ Ibid., February 7, 1950, p. 10, col. 1.

Walter Lambert. The winner of the single sculls, Mervyn Wood (Aus.) also set a Games record of 7 min. 46.9 sec.

Weight lifting was introduced to the Games for the first time. There were contests in six weight classes.¹⁴ Bantamweight, featherweight, lightweight, middleweight, light heavyweight and heavyweight. Malaya, competing in the Games for the first time, capture two championships in weight lifting, in the bantamweight and the featherweight classes. Canada also won the middleweight and the light heavyweight championships. England won the lightweight title, while New Zealand capture the heavyweight title.

Another sport competed in for the first time in the history of the Games was fencing. There were contests for both men and women in this sport. The men's events included: foil individual, foil team, épée individual, épée team, sabre individual, sabre team. The women competed in only the foil individual event.

A summary of the results of the contests was as follows:

¹⁴ For details of the results see Appendix K. pp. 233.

TABLE VII
RESULTS OF FENCING FOR 1950 BRITISH EMPIRE GAMES

Event	1st	2nd	3rd
Women's Foil Individual	Mary Glen-Haig (Eng.) 7 wins	Patricia Woodroffe (N.Z.) 6	C. Pym (Aus.) 5
Men's Foil Individual	R. Rene Paul (Eng.) 7 wins	John Fethers (Aus.) 6	George Pouliot (Can.) 4
Foil Team	England: R. Paul, A. Pilbrow, R. Anderson	New Zealand: C. Dearing, M. Gittos, A. Gittos	Canada: R. Desjarlais, G. Pouliot, E. Brooke
Epée Individual	Charles-Louis de Beaumont (Eng.) 5	R. Anderson (Eng.) 5	Ivan Lund (Aus.) 5
Epée Team	Australia: Allan Jay, C. Stanmore, Ivan Lund	England: de Beaumont, R. Paul, R. Anderson	Canada: George Pouliot, R. Desjarlais, E. Brooke
Sabre Individual	Arthur Pilbrow (Eng.) 7	R. Anderson (Eng.) 5	G. Pouliot (Can.) 4
Sabre Team	England: de Beaumont, A. Pilbrow, R. Anderson	Canada: R. Desjarlais, G. Pouliot, E. Brooke	Australia: L. Chilling N. Booth E. Dean J. Gibson

These results show that England won a total of five men's events and the only women's event, thereby leading the way as the first overall winners of fencing in the history of the Games. Australia won one championship, in the men's épée team.

Competitions in bowls lasted for five days, the last day being the afternoon of Wednesday, February 8th. Competitions consisted of singles,

pairs, and fours contests.

In the singles championships, James Pirret (N.Z.) won all four tournaments: 25:20, 25:22, 26:17, and 25:10 to emerge as the champion. A.E. Newton (Aus.) won three contests to place second, and L.F. Garnett (Fiji) was third with two victories. The pair's contest was won by L.L. Macey and W. Denison (N.Z.) who won all three competitions, 23:16, 23:22 and 47:4. W. Gibb and H.J. Van Zyl (S.A.) were second, while J.E. Poulton and L.A. Brown (Fiji) were third. In the fours (rinks) South Africa's Harry Atkinson, H. Currer, A. Blumberg and N.S. Walker were the champions. The Australian team was second, while the New Zealand team placed third.

These results show that New Zealand won two championships and placed third in one, to emerge as the overall winners. South Africa won one first place and one second place to trail as runner-up. Australia won two second places to finish in third place.

Of the eight weight divisions in the boxing bouts, England won three titles, Scotland and South Africa won two titles each, and New Zealand won one, in the heavyweight class. There were only two entrants for the heavyweight division: F. Creagh (N.Z.), the champion, and S.J. Cousins (Aus.), who lost on points. In the lightweight class there were only three entrants, D.E. Scott (Eng.), the champion, M. Rollinson (N.Z.), the runner-up, and J. Taylor (Aus.), who ranked third. The middleweight class had only three entrants also: T. van Schelkwyk (S.A.), the champion, J.B. Beal (N.Z.) who lost on points to place second, and W. Pinkus (Can.) who was third. There were no knock-outs in any of the fights. The champions of the other classes were: welterweight,

T.S. Ratcliff (Eng.); lightweight, R. Latham (Eng.); featherweight, H. Gilliland (Scot.); bantamweight, J.C.J. van Rensburg (S.A.); flyweight, H. Riley (Scot.).

In the wrestling bouts, Australia won three titles, New Zealand and Canada won two titles each while South Africa won one title. The champions were, flyweight, B. Harris (Aus.); bantamweight, D. Mudgeway (N.Z.); featherweight, J.C. Armitt (N.Z.); lightweight, R. Garrard (Aus.); welterweight, H. Hudson (Can.); middleweight, M. Vachon (Can.); light heavyweight, P. Morton (S.A.); heavyweight, J. Armstrong (Aus.). As a consequence of these results, wrestlers from New Zealand became title holders for the first time in the history of the Games; also R. Garrard (Aus.), "gained the unique record of a gold medal in three successive Games over a span of 16 years",¹⁵ in that sport.

In cycling there were competitions in the 1,000 metres sprint, 1,000 metres time trial, 4,000 metres individual pursuit, 10 miles track race, and the road race.

The road race was held on the morning of Monday, February 6th. It was reported that "in Auckland more than 60,000 lined the city and country roads to watch the 100 kilometres cycle road race".¹⁶ Some of the competitors retired before the race ended, among them being L. Atkinson (Can.) and E.P. Branfield (Rho.), who retired in the eighth and twelfth laps, respectively; W. Hamilton (Can.), who retired in the seventh lap;

¹⁵ A pictorial record of the VIIth British Empire and Commonwealth Games, Perth, Australia, 1962, p. 9, col. 1.

¹⁶ The Times (London), February 7, 1950, p. 10, col. 1.

J. Hamilton (Scot.), who retired in the sixth lap; and E.R. Holroyd (Eng.), who retired in the second lap. The champion of the race was H. Sutherland (Aus.) who finished the race in the time of 3 hrs. 13 min. 6.4 sec. T.R. Carter (N.Z.) was second in the time of 3 hr. 13 min. 6.5 sec., and J. Fowler (Aus.) finished in third place.

The results for the other races were as follows: in the 1,000 metres sprint R. Mockridge (Aus.) won the final race, Sidney Patterson (Aus.) placed second, and George Avery (N.Z.) finished in third place. The 1,000 metres time-trial was also won by Mockridge, the Australian, Sidney Patterson, who finished only .1 second behind him. Thomas Godwin (Eng.) finished in third place. The winning time of 1 min. 13.4 sec. became a new Games record.

Competitions were held in the 4,000 metres individual pursuit race for the first time. The final was won by Cyril Cartwright (Eng.); R. Mockridge (Aus.) placed second, while Leslie Lock (N.Z.) finished in third place. The 10 miles track race was completed on the night of Saturday, February 11th, being the last competition of the Games. William Heseltine (Aus.) emerged as champion of this event; Leslie Lock (N.Z.) was second, and K.J. Caves (Aus.) finished in third place. The winning time of 23 min. 23.4 sec. was also a new Games record.

The official closing ceremony of the Games continued at the Western Springs cycling track. It was performed in the presence of a large crowd. The ceremony was vividly described as follows:

It was a brief, simple ceremony under the floodlights of the Western Springs cycling track, and it was almost 11 p.m. (local time) when the ceremony began. Flag bearers of each country gathered in the centre of the arena, watched by a crowd of at least 30,000 people. Mr. Holland, Prime Minister

of New Zealand, standing in the centre of the arena, addressed the huge gathering. After his speech the flag bearers presented their flags to R. Moore, chairman of the organizing committee, who handed them back to each country to keep as a memento.

...The Federation flag was then folded up and handed to its chairman, A. Porritt. He gave it to the Mayor to hold in safe keeping for the next Empire Games, to be held in Canada in 1954. Four guns then boomed out in the stillness of a summer night and flag bearers wended their way out of the arena.¹⁷

...[and] a human and most impressive touch was added by the vast crowd joining in the singing of Auld Lang Syne and Now is the Hour - the New Zealand song of farewell.¹⁸

And that completed the official closing of the celebrations of the Fourth British Empire Games, in Auckland, New Zealand.

On the Sunday following the Games a special Maori traditional welcome was accorded the visitors at Ngaruawahia, the principal Maori village, some sixty miles south of Auckland.

Further arrangements were made for the visitors to tour various parts of New Zealand, to enable them to see as much of the country as possible, and to have them meet New Zealanders in their homes.

The 1950 Auckland Games was a brilliant success in several respects. The organization was efficient, the standards of competition were technically high, several Games records were established and some world records equalled. The financial success was a testimony of the cooperative efforts on the part of the organizers and the enthusiasm demonstrated by "a total of 246,694 people [who] paid for admission to the Games, gross receipts amounting to the satisfactory total of £89,457 19^s 3^d".¹⁹ The New Zealand Games Association made a grant of one

¹⁷ Ibid., February 13, 1950, p. 10, col. 1.

¹⁸ Op. cit., Official Report, 1950, p. 16.

¹⁹ Ibid., p. 13.

thousand pounds New Zealand currency out of the profits of the Games to the British Empire Games Federation to further its work. The president of the New Zealand Olympic and British Empire Games Association, Mr. A.D. Bayfield, wrote in his report:

The benefits which will flow from the Games, as far as New Zealand is concerned, defy precise calculation. No one can measure adequately the worth of comradeship forged in the eager heat of friendly rivalries.... No one can estimate the sympathies between nations, young and old, which may grow from the shared experiences of their young men and women. And no one can forecast the stimulating effect of the Games on all forms of healthy amateur sport in a country like New Zealand, whose athletes normally have only limited opportunities to test themselves at the highest levels of international competition.²⁰

Nine countries won one or more titles. Australia topped the list with 34 titles, England won 19, New Zealand, 10, Canada and South Africa had 8 each, Scotland 5, Malaya 2, and 1 each for Ceylon and Fiji. The remaining three countries, Nigeria, Rhodesia and Wales gained one second place each and thereby, "all the twelve countries were successful at least once in gaining a place".²¹

²⁰ Ibid., p. 19.

²¹ Ibid., p. 10.

CHAPTER VI

THE FIFTH BRITISH EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH GAMES

VANCOUVER, CANADA, JULY 30 - AUGUST 7, 1954

Canada was awarded the privilege of staging the 1954 Games at a meeting of the board of the British Empire Games Federation, on February 3rd, 1950, before the completion of the Auckland celebrations in New Zealand. "This decision was ratified by the General Assembly who confirmed it unanimously".¹ Major John W. Davies² reported that,

Information was gathered on the spot and the New Zealand organizing committee was most co-operative in every respect. A month or two later cities throughout Canada were invited to make bids for the honour of staging the Games and Vancouver gained the largest number of votes.... In June of 1950, upon the recommendation of the British Empire Games Association of Canada, the Federation in London officially approved Vancouver as the site of the Fifth British Empire Games.³

An organizing committee was formed in Vancouver under the chairmanship of Mr. Stanley V. Smith, with Professor R.F. Osborne, as the official representative of the British Empire and Commonwealth Games Association of Canada, on the local executive committee as the coordinator.

During the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki, "the General Assembly of the British Empire Games Federation at which twenty-two countries were represented, the name of the Games was changed to the British Empire and Commonwealth Games".⁴

¹ The Times (London), February 4, 1950, p. 10, col. 4.

² Major-Colonel at the time of writing - John W. Davies was President of British Empire and Commonwealth Games Association of Canada.

³ Canada at the Vth British Empire and Commonwealth Games, 1954, p. 7.

⁴ Ibid.

Twenty-four years after the first Games of 1930, in Hamilton, Canada, twenty-four countries⁵ sent a total of seven hundred and eighty-nine athletes and officials to participate in the British Empire and Commonwealth Games in Vancouver. Therefore Canada became the first country to stage the competitions twice in the history of the Games.

By 1954, transportation systems had improved inconceivably since 1930, and consequently teams used air flights in most cases. The New Zealand team, which took several weeks to get to Canada in 1930, measured its travelling time to Vancouver in 1954 in hours: "the first party of 30 left from Whenuapai [New Zealand] at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 14th July, ...arrived safely at Vancouver at about 1 p.m. on Thursday, 15th July..."⁶

All visiting teams were met at arrival points and welcomed to Vancouver. "Together with Stan Smith, ...and other members of the executive, and with His Worship Fred Hume, Mayor of Vancouver or his representative, we met and officially welcomed all arriving teams, no matter what hour of day or night".⁷ The spirit of the welcome was confirmed by the reports of the visitors. The New Zealand team manager put it in these words: "...we were greeted at the airport in the right royal fashion - bright sunshine, bands playing, the Mayor of Vancouver, the President, Chairman and Executives of the Canadian Games Organization, with a warm welcome too from the crowd".⁸

⁵ For the details of the 24 countries see Appendix I, pp. 227.

⁶ Report of the Manager of the New Zealand Team, 1954, p. 8.

⁷ Canada at the Vth British Empire and Commonwealth Games, 1954, p. 50.

⁸ Loc. cit.

The teams were accommodated on the campus of the University of British Columbia, which was used as the Games Village. In accordance with the tradition of the Games, room and board were free to all officials and competitors.

The official opening ceremony was conducted by Field Marshall, the Rt. Honourable, The Earl Alexander of Tunis, who also read the Queen's message.

More than 25,000 spectators watched the opening ceremonies, among them important personalities from all walks of life, including H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh. The venue for the opening ceremony was "Empire Stadium", a new stadium specially constructed to facilitate the staging of the Games in Vancouver.

The sports competed in were exactly the nine as in the Auckland Games of 1950.

Nine events were contested in women's track and field. Of these, seven Games records were set and one world record (220 yards) was broken. Australia and New Zealand won three titles each; Northern Ireland, Northern Rhodesia and South Africa gained one title each.

In the 100 yards, M. Nelson (nee Jackson) of Australia, the Games record holder in the event, broke her own record and thereby set a new Games record of 10.7 sec. to win the event. W. Cripps (Aus.), who placed second, equalled the previous Games record of 10.8 sec. E. Maskell (N.R.) finished in third place, returning the same time as Miss Cripps.

In the 220 yards race, of the six athletes who qualified for the final, three were from the English team, two from the Australian team,

and one from the Canadian team. The two Australians finished in first and second place, with M. Nelson, who had previously won the 100 yards and who also held the 220 yards record, repeating her victory in the final race, not only breaking her own Games record, but also the world record of 24.2 sec. with a new time of 24.0 sec. W. Cripps returned the time of 24.5 sec. to place second, and S. Hampton (Eng.) finished in third place in the time of 25.0 sec.

Another event won by the Australian team was the 440 yards relay. The team was composed of G. Wallace, N.A. Forgarty, W. Cripps and M. Nelson. The winning time was 46.8 sec., which was another new Games record. The English team placed second in a time of 46.9 sec. which also was better than the previous Games record. The Canadian team finished in third place in the time of 47.8 sec.

In the 80 metres hurdles, "Miss Maskell (Northern Rhodesia) easily won the women's 80 metres hurdles final in 10.9 sec. This equalled the world record but the strong wind ruled it out for official recognition",⁹ however, it established a new Games record. G. Hobbins (Can.) placed second in 11.2 sec., while J. Desforges (Eng.) returned the same time to place third.

In the high jump event the ten-year-old Games record of 5 ft. 3 in. was broken by T.E. Hopkins (N.I.) with a jump of 5 ft. 6 in., which was just two inches below the world record. D. Tyler, the previous Games champion, placed second without improving on her previous record jump of 5 ft. 3 in. A. Whitty (Can.) was third, also jumping 5 ft. 3 in.

⁹ The Times (London), August 6, 1954, p. 2, col. 4.

The javelin event was won by M.C. Swanepoel (S.A.) with a throw of 143 ft. 9-1/2 in. to set a new Games record. P.T. Fisher (N.R.) was second and S. Couzens finished third with a throw of 127 ft. 10-1/2 in.

The remaining three women's track and field events, the shot put, long jump and discus were won by Y.W. Williams (N.Z.). She put the shot 45 ft. 9-1/2 in. to win, thereby establishing a Games record as it was the first time the event was competed for by women athletes in the history of the Games. J. McDonald (Can.) was second with 42 ft. 7 in. and M. Swanepoel (S.A.) placed third with 42 ft. 1/2 in. Miss Williams' discus throw of 147 ft. 8 in. also established a Games record. Her winning distance was more than 16 ft. better than the 131 ft. 3-1/2 in. thrown by S. Allday (Eng.) to place second. M. Depree (Can.) was third with a 126 ft. 10 in. throw. According to the official program the women's long jump was scheduled to begin at 1:30 p.m., but there was a delay which was reported as follows:

A display by Highland Bands after the commencement of the pole vault delayed the progress of that event by a half hour at least and interfered with the women's broad jump timed to start at 1:30 p.m., so that it overlapped the women's discus timed to start at 3 p.m. These two latter events finished at approximately the same time with the result that Miss Williams had to compete in both events conducted at the same time... these conditions, ...were certainly not improved by the delay and excitement of the marathon...¹⁰

She set another Games record in the long jump as she leaped a distance of 19 ft. 11-1/2 in. to win the event. T.E. Hopkins (N.I.), who won the high jump event, placed second with a 19 ft. 2 in. jump. J. Desforges (Eng.) finished in third place, also jumping 19 ft. 2 in.

¹⁰ Op. cit., pp. 10-11.

Competitions were held in twenty men's athletic events, and Games records were established in seventeen of them, with one being equalled. Among them was the historic mile race, competed in by "The two fastest men in the world for the distance at that time, England's Roger Bannister and Australia's John Landy..."¹¹ Earlier, both returned times under four minutes in the race.

The first men's track race, decided on the first day of competition, was the 100 yards. Among the entrants for the race was the joint world record holder in the 100 yards, H.D. Hogan of Australia, as well as M. Agostini of Trinidad, another well known athlete. Consequently the event attracted a great deal of attention. Hogan ran in the first heat of the semi-final but he was beaten by E. Ajado (Nig.), who won the heat in a time of 9.7 sec. In the final Hogan was still unable to win. "Among the surprises of the day was the eclipse of the joint world record holder, H.D. Hogan (Aus.), in the 100 yards - he was beaten in his heat, in the semi-final, and in the final. The title was won by the second favourite, M.G.R. Agostini in 9.6 sec."¹² Each of the four runners-up finished in the same time of 9.7 sec., they were D. McFarlane (Can.), H. Hogan (Aus.), E. Ajado (Nig.) and H. Nelson (Can.), who placed second, third, fourth and fifth, respectively.

As the runners were so close at the finish it was not easy to place them relying on the officials, however, "...the newest photo-

¹¹ Encyclopedia, Canadiana, Toronto: Grolier of Canada Ltd., Vol. 2, 1968, p. 90.

¹² The Times (London), August 2, 1954, p. 2, col. 1.

electrical devices [were] used for judging winners, and for timing. They [were] the finest ever used at any athletic event".¹³

The 220 yards was won by D.W. Jowett (N.Z.) who placed third in the event at the 1950 Games. His winning time was 21.5 sec., the same time as that returned by B. Shenton (Eng.) who placed second in the race. K.J. Jones (Wales) was third in the time of 21.9 sec.

In the 440 yards race, three runners broke the previous Games record of 47.9 sec., which was set in 1938 by W. Roberts of England. The champion of the race was R.K. Gosper (Aus.). He won in 47.2 sec. to set up a new Games record. D.W. Jowett (N.Z.) was second and C.T. Tobacco (Can.) placed third.

The 880 yards went to D. Johnson (Eng.) who returned a time of 1 min. 50.7 sec. to set a new Games record. The second and third, B. Hewson and I. Boyd, were also from England. Hewson's time of 1 min. 51.2 sec. equalled the previous Games record.

The three miles and the six miles races were won by C.T. Chataway and P.B. Driver, respectively, both from the English team. Each established a new Games record in his event. The three miles was won in 13 min. 35.2 sec., while the six miles was won in 29 min. 9.4 sec. England won the 4 x 440 yards relay in another record time of 3 min. 11.2 sec. Members of the winning team were F.P. Higgins, A. Dick, P. Fryer and D. Johnson. The Canadian team was second in the race, while the Australian team placed third. Both the Canadian and the Australian

¹³ Official Souvenir program, British Empire and Commonwealth Games, Vancouver, 1954, p. 26.

team broke the previous Games record. The Kenyan team, which finished in fourth place, returned a time of 3 min. 17.6 sec. which was also better than the previous Games record of 3 min. 17.8 sec.

The 4 x 110 yards relay was another race in which the first two teams broke the previous Games record, both returning the same time. The two teams were the Canadian team, made up of D. Stonehouse, B. Springbett, H. Nelson and D. McFarlane and the Nigerian team comprised of K. Olowu, A. Amu, E. Ajado, and M. Arogundade. The time for each of the two teams was 41.3 sec. Canada and Nigeria were placed first and second, respectively. The Australian team placed third.

The marathon race was scheduled to be run on Saturday, August 7th, the same day as the finals of the "miracle mile". The English coach had protested against the length of the course some days before the competitions started. "There had been dispute over the length of the course [of the marathon race] set on the outskirts of the city, but Canadian officials claim that whatever English officials say about it being over 27 miles long, it is definitely the correct distance, namely, 26 miles 385 yards..."¹⁴

Seventeen competitors started the race, among them being J. Peters (Eng.), "the world's fastest marathon runner",¹⁵ S. Cox (Eng.), J. Mekler (S.A.) and J. McGhee (Scot.) who had all established reputations. J. Peters (Eng.) was expected to win as he was the British marathon champion at that time. He re-entered the stadium first, a long way ahead

¹⁴ Op. cit., August 7, 1954, p. 7, col. 5.

¹⁵ Loc. cit.

of other competitors, but

Peters, the 35-year old captain of England's track team,... was an awesome sight as he staggered and lurched on rubbery legs down the ramp, where he still had 385 yards to go after covering 26 miles of the gruelling course. Suddenly his legs buckled completely and he fell, hard. His white shorts and singlet were coated with dirt nearly as dark as the colour of his number, 349. He rose and reeled all over the track, and fell again.... His arms hung from sagging shoulders. His glassy eyes stared straight ahead, and his mouth hung open. Again and again he pushed himself up with his hands and feet, staggered a few yards ahead and sideways, then fell again. Women cried and screamed in anguish, and fainted; men looked away grimly, and some took ill.... Right in front of the Royal Enclosure, where the Duke of Edinburgh was standing transfixed, Peters fell once more, then rose and staggered forward over what he thought was the finish line, after making a brave but futile attempt to jog. One of the English officials ran on to the track and Peters collapsed into his arms... but he still had 200 yards to go, for the finish line of the Marathon was on the other side of the track...¹⁶

J. McGhee (Scot.) completed the distance in 2 hr. 39 min. 36 sec. to win the title. J. Mekler and J. Barnard both from South Africa finished second and third in 2 hr. 40 min. 57 sec. and 2 hr. 51 min. 49 sec., respectively. Most probably, Peter's collapse might be related to his training schedule:

J.H. Peters... disclosed that he had run 5,000 miles during the last 11 months, but he said he would not cover long distances in training here, but would concentrate on speed.¹⁷

The one mile race was certainly one of the major highlights of the Games. It attracted a great deal of attention from all over the world. It attracted spectators from outside the Commonwealth countries. The mile race enjoyed so much publicity because of the records of

¹⁶ The Official History of the Vth British Empire and Commonwealth Games, Vancouver, Canada: 1954, pp. 245-246.

¹⁷ Op. cit., July 27, 1954, p. 3, col. 6.

Roger Bannister (Eng.) and John Landy (Aus.):

Bannister, the British national champion, was the first to beat four minutes when he returned 3 min. 59.4 sec. at Oxford on May 6 last in far less favourable conditions than when Landy beat his time with 3 min. 58 sec. at Turku, Finland, on June 21. Such is the public interest in the event that every ticket for the stadium tomorrow has long since been sold.¹⁸

The race, among other things, would determine who was the faster mile runner between the two, as their previous records were created at different places, at different times, and under different conditions.

The burning question on the final day of the fifth British Empire and Commonwealth Games will be answered tomorrow when the winning miler breaks the tape. There will be eight competitors, but in fact nobody is looking farther than the only two men in recorded history to have broken through the four-minute mile barrier - England's R.G. Bannister and the 24 year old Australian J. Landy for the winner.¹⁹

The officials of the Games Federation were conscious of the importance of the race, and they gave the necessary protection to any of the participating athletes who required it.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police maintained an all night guard outside R.G. Bannister's sleeping quarters here last night. The guard was ordered by Mr. K.S. Duncan, Secretary of the British Empire and Commonwealth Games Federation, so that Bannister should not be disturbed after a tiring flight from London.²⁰

Bannister ran in heat one in the preliminary races, this being won by M. Halberg (N.Z.). Landy ran in heat two, which was won by another New Zealand runner, W. Baillie. Eight runners qualified for the final

¹⁸ Ibid., August 7, 1954, p. 7, col. 4.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid., July 27, 1954, p. 3, col. 6.

historic race, which was described by Roger Bannister in these words:

We lined up for the start. Landy was on the inside. The gun fired and Baillie of New Zealand went straight into the lead. I stayed some yards back at Landy's shoulder until he took over the lead at the 220 yard mark. Gradually he drew away and I lay second at the end of the first lap in 59.2 sec. Landy's time was too fast for me (58.2)... I completed the half mile in 1 min. 59 sec.... I was on schedule, but he was not slowing down as I had expected... my confidence wavered... I tried to imagine myself attached to him by some invisible cord. With each stride I drew the cord tighter and reduced his lead. At the three-quarter mile when the bell rang I was at Landy's shoulder.... The real battle was beginning... all eyes upon us... We passed the 1,500 metres mark... with each stride now I tried to husband a little strength for the moment at the end of the bend when I had decided to pounce. I knew this would be the point where Landy would least expect me.... Just before the end of the last bend I flung myself past Landy. As I did so I saw him glance inwards over his opposite shoulder... In two strides I was past him with seventy yards to go,... Though I was slowing all the time, I just managed to reach the tape, winning by five yards in 3 minutes 58.8 seconds.²¹

Landy finished in second place in 3 min. 59.6 sec.

The winner congratulating Landy and then jogging around the stadium with his great rival for 15 minutes to prevent stiffening. The two runners were given a tremendous ovation, one that surpassed that for R. Ferguson, Canada's entry... who... [placed] third in 4 min. 4.6 secs.²²

Commenting on the contest after it was all over, Bannister said: "I ran my own race all the way... I hoped to run a 3 min. 59 sec. mile and I did not alter my training plans one bit. Landy set my pace".²³

Landy commented as follows: "I tried to set a fast pace from the start... I did exactly as I wanted but I was beaten by a better man today".²⁴

²¹ Harold Abrahams (ed.), Empire Games Book, Cardiff: The Western Mail, 1958, pp. 33-35.

²² Op. cit., August 9, 1954, p. 2, cols. 4-5.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid. It was later revealed by a medical doctor that Landy suffered a deep cut on the sole of one foot the night before the race and ran with stitches in the foot.

This mile race will be remembered in the history of the British Commonwealth Games, as well as in the history of world sports as one of the great achievements in man's efforts to improve his athletic performance.

In the field events England added four more titles to her victories. These were in the pole vault, won by G.M. Elliott; the long jump, and hop, step and jump, won by K.S.D. Wilmshurst; and, finally, in the shot put, won by J.A. Savidge.

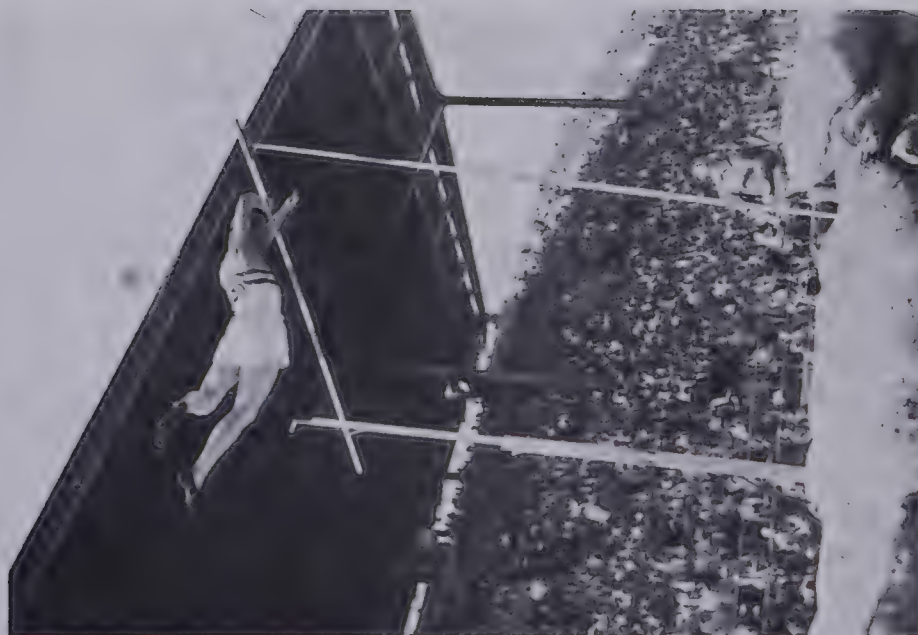
Reporting the pole vault event it was stated that "G.M. Elliott (England) won the pole vault at 14 ft., which he cleared beautifully. A.S. Burger (S.A.) had failed at 13 ft. 9 in., leaving only R. Miller (Can.) competing with Elliott. Miller failed at 14 ft., and then Elliott cleared...."²⁵ R.R. Miller (Can.) placed second with a vault of 13 ft. 9-1/4 in., A.S. Burger was third with 13 ft. 6-3/4 in. over the bar. Elliott's 14 ft. became the new Games record. Wilmshurst's winning distance in the long jump was 24 ft. 8-3/4 in., another Games record. K.A.B. Olowu of Nigeria leaped 24 ft. 3 in. to place second, while another Nigerian, S.O. Williams, jumped 23 ft. 8-1/2 in. to finish in third place.

In the hop, step and jump K. Wilmshurst (Eng.) won with a jump of 50 ft. 1-1/2 in., beating the runner-up P. Esiri (Nig.) by only one inch, as Esiri jumped the distance of 50 ft. 1/2 in. B.T. Oliver (Aus.) finished in third place with a jump of 49 ft. 8-1/4 in.

The shot put was won by J.A. Savidge (Eng.) with a distance of 55 ft. 1/4 in.; J. Pavelich (Can.) was second with 49 ft. 3/4 in., while

²⁵ The Times (London), August 9, 1954, p. 2, cols. 4-5.

PLATE X



G.M. Elliott (England),
Pole vault champion, 1954



Roger Bannister (England),
beats John Landy (Australia) to win the
"Miracle-mile-race" in 3 min. 58.8 sec., 1954

S.J. du Plessis (S.A.) finished in third place with 49 ft. 0 in. Savidge's winning distance was a new Games record, while the distances of the other two were better than the previous Games record. S.W. Raike (Can.), who placed fourth, equalled the previous Games record of 48 ft. 1-3/4 in.

S.J. du Plessis (S.A.) won the discus throw with a distance of 169 ft. 7-1/2 in. to set a new Games record. R. Pella (Can.) was second, while M. Pharaoh (Eng.) finished in third place. The hammer throw was won by M. Iqbal (Pak.) with a record throw of 181 ft. 8 in.; J.L. Dreyer (S.A.) placed second, and E.C.K. Douglas (Scot.) finished third. The distances of all those who finished in the first six places were better than the previous Games records.

The javelin event went to an Australian, J.D. Achurch, who set a new Games record with his throw of 224 ft. 9-1/2 in. M. Nawaz (Pak.) placed second with a 223 ft. 4-1/2 in. throw, and J. Khan, another Pakistani, finished in third place.

The Men's High Jump event will be long remembered... Nafiu Osagie... Emmanuel Ifeajuna [both] of Nigeria, and Patric Etolu... of Uganda, fought it out, inch by inch, for the final three placings. It was the first time that Africa's great natural talent came into the limelight. The three beat the old record of 6 ft. 6 in.,... at 6 ft. 7 in.... Ifeajuna brushed the crossbar, but it stayed on. It was then hoisted to 6 ft. 8 in. for a new British Empire record. Ifeajuna, aged 19, who [was] only 5 ft. 6-1/2 in. tall, was thus attempting to jump 13-1/2 inches above his own height - something never before achieved in athletic history. This Nigerian medical student made his cat-like approach from the left-hand side. In his take-off stride, his leading leg was flexed to an angle quite beyond anything ever seen, but he retrieved position with a fantastic spring and soared upwards as if plucked by some external agency. He cleared the bar at his second attempt...²⁶

²⁶ The Official History of the Vth British Empire and Commonwealth Games, Vancouver, Canada: 1954, p. 238.

PLATE XI



Thelma Hopkins (Northern Ireland), Women's High jump champion, 1954



E.A. Ifeajuna (Nigeria), Men's High jump champion, 1954

P. Etolu (Uga.) was second with a jump of 6 ft. 6-1/4 in., and N.B. Osagie, another Nigerian, also jumped a height of 6 ft. 6-1/4 in. to finish in third place. All three heights were better than the previous Games record of 6 ft. 6 in., set in 1950.

There was a total of seventeen swimming and diving events contested by both the men's and women's teams. Of these, six were women's swimming and two women's diving events. In the women's swimming competitions four Games records were set: two by Australian swimmers, one by a South African and the last by a Scot. The championships in the six events were shared, two each by Australia, Scotland and South Africa.

In the 110 yards freestyle Lorraine Crapp (Aus.), a fifteen year old girl, won in the record time of 65.8 sec. Virginia Grant (Can.) was second in 66.3 sec. and Joan Harrison (S.A.) finished in third place, returning a time of 70.7 sec. The 440 yards freestyle was also won by Miss Crapp (Aus.) in another Games record time of 5 min. 11.4 sec. Gladys Priestly (Can.) placed second and Margaret Girvan (Scot.) was third.

South Africa won the 110 yards back stroke and the 4 x 110 yards freestyle relay. Joan Harrison won the 110 yards in a Games record time of 1 min. 15.2 sec. Patricia Symons (Eng.) was second, while Jean Stewart (N.Z.) finished in third place. The South African 4 x 110 yards relay team was comprised of Felicity Loveday, Machdoldt Petzer, Natalie Myburgh and Joan Harrison, and their winning time was 4 min. 33.9 sec.

Scotland won the 220 yards breast stroke and 3 x 110 yards medley relay, setting a Games record in the latter. The swimmer who won the 220 yards breast stroke for Scotland was Helen Gordon, and she finished in the time of 2 min. 59.2 sec. In the 3 x 110 yards medley relay another

Games record was set with a time of 3 min. 51.0 sec. The team members of the champion country were Margaret McDowall, Helen Gordon, and Margaret Girvan.

The high board diving was won by Barbara McAulay (Aus.) with 86.85 points, while Phyllis Ann Long (Eng.) won the springboard diving with 128.26 points.

Of the seven men's swimming events contested, Australia gained four titles and the remaining three were shared, one each by New Zealand, South Africa and Wales. The two diving events were split between Canada and Scotland, winning one each.

The 110 yard freestyle was won by Jon Hendricks (Aus.) in a Games record time of 56.6 sec. Cyrus Weld (Aus.) was second, while Rex Aubrey (Aus.) placed third. Another Australian, Gary Chapman, won the 440 yards freestyle in a Games record time of 4 min. 39.8 sec. John Wardrop (Scot.) was second, while Graham Johnston (S.A.) finished third. Johnston also won the 1,650 yards freestyle championship in an improved time over his winning time at the 1950 Auckland Games. His new Games record time was 19 min. 1.4 sec. Another South African, Peter Duncan, was second in 19 min. 22.1 sec., while Gary Chapman (Aus.), the 440 yards freestyle champion, finished in third place.

The 110 yards back stroke was won by John Brockway (Wal.) in the Games record time of 66.5 sec. Lincoln Hurring (N.Z.) was second, and Cyrus Weld (Aus.), the 110 yard freestyle runner-up, finished in third place.

The two relays, the 4 x 220 yards freestyle and 3 x 110 yards medley, were won by Australians, setting a Games record in the former, at 8 min.

47.6 sec. The champion team members in the 4 x 220 yards freestyle relay were Gary Chapman, Rex Aubrey, David Hawkins and Jon Hendricks. In the 3 x 110 medley the team was made up of Cyrus Weld, David Hawkins and Jon Hendricks, and the time was 3 min. 22.0 sec.

The 220 yards breast stroke went to John Doms (N.Z.) who finished in 2 min. 52.6 sec. Peter Jervis (Eng.) was second, while Alan Hime, another English swimmer, finished in third place.

The high board diving event was won by William Patrick (Can.) with 142.70 points, while Peter Heatly (Scot.) won the springboard diving with 146.76 points.

The rowing events were staged on the Vedder Canal, where sheds, skids and public seating accommodation had been constructed for some distance along both sides of the canal.

Australia and New Zealand had initial problems with their boats. Australia lost one through a fire at Kelowna while one of New Zealand's boats had been delayed in transit. The two teams were helped out by Mr. Pocock of the University of Washington, Seattle.

...the "Waitomo" carrying our [New Zealand] four oared boats was then not scheduled to arrive until Wednesday, 4th August, the second and last day of the rowing events.... Eventually I [New Zealand rowing manager] was able to arrange by telephone with Mr. Pocock, of the University of Washington, Seattle, for the loan of a boat.... Through a fire at Kelowna, Australia too had to borrow a boat from the same source.²⁷

There were five rowing events on the official programme: single sculls, double sculls, pairs oars, coxed fours and eights. Australia and New Zealand entered for all events except the eights. Canada did

²⁷ Report of the Manager of the New Zealand Team, 1954, p. 8.

not enter a team for the pairs oars, and England did not enter the double sculls. Australia won two championships, in the double sculls and the coxed fours. New Zealand also won two titles, in the single sculls and the pairs oars. Canada won the dramatic eights race, which was watched by H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh.

The champion Canadian eights crew was from the University of British Columbia: G.W. Smith (stroke), T.M. Harris, T.A. Toynbee, D.J. McDonald, L.K. West, H.J. Zloklikovits, K.J. Drummond, R.A. Wilson (bow) and R.A. Wilson (cox). The English crew was from the Thames Rowing Club. The Times (London) reported part of the race as follows:

The Duke (H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh) leaned forward eagerly in the unpainted wooden reviewing stand as the English crew made a desperate effort to overcome the lead set up by the fast-moving Canadians.... England rowed a slower rate than the Canadians, who touched 40, but they held their own for three-quarters of the 2,000 metre course. The Canadians, showing greater stamina, began to draw ahead... Canada won in 6 min. 59 sec., England's time being 7 min. 10.5 sec...²⁸

It is noticeable that all times returned in the rowing events for the Vancouver Games were slower than the Games record. However, it is important to remember that so many variables such as the gradient of water levels, rapids, wind speed, to mention only a few, can affect rowing times taken over the same lengths on different waters at different times.

In weight lifting, contests were held in seven classes. Canada won three titles, in the light heavyweight, middle heavyweight, and heavyweight classes. Australia won the lightweight class title and England won two, the bantamweight and the middleweight classes. Trinidad

²⁸ Op. cit., August 5, 1954, p. 3, col. 1.

won the featherweight title. The heavyweight class had only three entrants, and one of them, Douglas Hepburn (Can.), was outstanding.

Prominent among the rising athletes was... Douglas Hepburn, who hoisted a total of 1,040 pounds in three lifts. This was only 23 pounds short of the world's record... but Hepburn, was scarcely winded. "I am not trying any fancy stuff", said Hepburn... "I am only lifting to win"... Hepburn [had] no intention of becoming merely the strongest man in the world, but... "the strongest man in history".²⁹

W.D. Baillie (Can.) placed second by lifting 1,000 pounds, while R. Harold Cleghorn (N.Z.) finished in third place with a lift of 930 pounds.

In fencing, the only women's event, as in the 1950 Games, was the foil individual: Mary Glen-Haig (Eng.) won with 6 points, Gillian Sheen (Eng.) placed second with 5 points, while Aileen Harding (Wal.) finished in third place with 3 points.

In the men's competitions, there were both individual and team contests in the foil, épée and sabre, thereby making up six contested championships. England won four titles: in foil individual with R. Rene Paul, the foil team with R. Rene Paul, A. Ralph Cooperman and Allan Jay; in the épée team with Charles-Louis de Beaumont (who was a member of the 1950 English team), R. Rene Paul (also in the 1950 English team) and Allan Jay; and also the sabre-individual with Michael Amberg.

In boxing, bouts were staged in ten weight divisions. Nine countries were presented in the final ranking of the first three place-getters in each weight class. South Africa won three championships in the featherweight with Leonard Leisching, middleweight with Johannes vander Kolff and light heavyweight with Petrus van Vuuren; and achieved two third

²⁹ Life, (Time Inc.), Chicago: August 16, 1964, Vol. 37, p. 22.

places in the welterweight with Hendrik van der Linde and the heavyweight division with H. George Jenkins.

Canada won two titles in the light welterweight division with Michael Bergin and in the light middleweight class with Wilfred Greaves. Scotland gained two titles, in the flyweight class with John Smillie; and gained one runner-up award in the lightweight division with Frank McQuillan. England gained two titles, in the welterweight class with Nicholas Gargano, and the heavyweight division with Brian Harper; and also two third places in the featherweight class with David Charnley and the light middleweight class with Bruce Wells.

Southern Rhodesia gained a title in the lightweight class with Pieter van Staden, and achieved two runners-up awards in the bantamweight division with Gordon Smith, and in the light welterweight class with Aubrey Harris. Australia had three runners-up: in the welterweight division, H. Rodney Litzou, in the light middleweight class, Frederick Wright, and in the light heavyweight division, Anthony Madigan; Australia also had three third places: in the flyweight, lightweight and in the light welterweight. Northern Rhodesia gained two runners-up in the flyweight with Abel Bekker and with Arthur Crawford in the middleweight class.

Wales had one runner-up in the featherweight class, Malcom Collins. Nigeria had Abubakar Idi Garuba finish in third place in the bantamweight class.

In wrestling there were tournaments in eight weight divisions. South Africa captured six titles, Australia and England took one each. The flyweight was won by Louis Baise (S.A.). The other five South

PLATE XII



Flyweight Boxers: A. Becker (N. Rhodesia), A.A. Garuba (Nigeria),
in action, 1954



Middleweight Wrestlers: James Christie (Canada), Mel. Cowdrey
(South Africa), in action, 1954

African champions were Abraham Goldenhuys, featherweight, Godfrey Pienaar, lightweight, Nicholaas Loubsen, welterweight, Hermanns van Zyl, middleweight and Jacob Theron, light heavyweight. There were only two competitors in the heavyweight class, which was won by Kenneth Richmond of England

The bowls' titles were shared, one each among Southern Rhodesia, whose representative Ralph Hodges emerged champion, Northern Ireland, which won the pairs tournament and South Africa, whose team won the rink contest. The members of Northern Ireland's pairs team were William Rosbotham and Percy Watson; while the South African rink team was comprised of George Wilson, John Anderson, Frank Mitchell and Wilfred Randall.

The main venue for the cycling races was the Empire Oval. Championships were held in five events, the 1,000 metre sprint, 1,000 metre time trial, 4,000 metre individual pursuit, 10 mile track, and the 100 kilometre (62-1/2 mls) road race. The first event, the 1,000 metre time trial, was run on Monday, August 2nd at 8 p.m. It was a close race and two cyclists were awarded the first place: Richard Ploog (Aus.) and J. Alfred Swift (S.A.). They finished in 1 min. 12.5 sec. Keith Harrison (Eng.) finished in third place in 1 min. 12.7 sec. The first six riders in the event broke the previous Games record. In the 1,000 metre sprint, Cyril Peacock (Eng.) won. Lionel Cox (Aus.) was disqualified in the first heat, which was won by Peacock, and Richard Ploog (Aus.) withdrew from the final. Thomas Shardelow (S.A.) was ranked third and no rider was awarded the second place.

The 4,000 metre individual pursuit was won by Norman Sheil (Eng.).

PLATE XIII



Lawn Bowling in progress at New Westminster, 1954



George Nicholls (Barbados), broke world record in lightweight class, 1954

The Times (London) reported that "the 5 min. 3.5 sec. with which N. Sheil won the 4,000 metres individual cycling pursuit race was the world's best claimed".³⁰ The 10 mile track race was won by Lindsay Cocks (Aus.) in 21 min. 59.5 sec. Keith Harrison (Eng.) was second and Donald Skene (Wal.) finished in third place.

The last cycling race was the 100 kilometre (62-1/2 miles) and it was started at 9 a.m., August 7th, which was the last day of competitions in the Games. Eric Thompson (Eng.) won the race in a new Games record time of 2 hr. 44 min. 8.1 sec., John Baird (N.Z.) placed second, while another English cyclist, Bernard Pursey, finished in third place.

At the completion of the competitions fourteen countries out of the twenty-four which participated won one or more first places. England gained twenty-three titles, Australia twenty, South Africa sixteen, Canada nine, New Zealand seven, Scotland six, Northern Ireland, Southern Rhodesia and Trinidad gained two each; and Jamaica, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia and Pakistan gained one title each.

The Games were indeed a huge success from the point of view of organization and performance. They achieved the objectives of promoting friendly competitions among the youth of the British Commonwealth. They attracted spectators from places outside the borders of the British Commonwealth.

The closing ceremony was conducted in the traditional way of the Games. After Mayor Hume of Vancouver had received the Games Federation flag for safe-keeping, and to be dispatched to the Mayor of the next

³⁰ Op. cit., August 9, 1954, p. 2, col. 5.

PLATE XIV



Sir Arthur Porritt, Chairman
British Commonwealth Games
Federation 1948-1967, Vice President 1968-

K.S. Duncan, M.B.E.,
Hon. Secretary B.C.G.
Federation 1948-

The Official British Commonwealth Games
Flag, presented to the Federation by the
B.C.G. Association of CANADA



Scene at the Grauer Garden Party given in honour of the athletes, 1954

city holding the Games, Sir Arthur Porritt, the Chairman of the British Empire and Commonwealth Games Federation, declared the Games closed with the following words:

In the name of the British Empire and Commonwealth Games Federation I proclaim the Fifth British Empire and Commonwealth Games, Vancouver, 1954, closed, and in accordance with the tradition, I call upon the youth of the Commonwealth and British Empire to assemble in four year's time in Wales, there to celebrate the Sixth British Empire and Commonwealth Games. May they display cheerfulness and concord, so that the spirit of our Family of Nations may be carried on with honour for the good of humanity and the peace of the world.³¹

The farewell song, "Let us be glad"³² was sung, followed by a gun salute. Finally, with the singing of "God Save the Queen", the celebrations of the Fifth British Empire and Commonwealth Games were brought to an official close.

³¹ Canada at the Vth B. E. & C. Games, 1954, pp. 57-58.

³² For the text of the Farewell song, see Appendix J, p. 231.

CHAPTER VII

THE SIXTH BRITISH EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH GAMES

CARDIFF, WALES, JULY 18-26, 1958.

According to the official records of the British Commonwealth Games Federation,¹ one thousand, three hundred and fifty-eight competitors and officials from thirty-five countries² participated in the 1958 Cardiff Games. These figures represented the highest number of entries since the inception of the first Games in Hamilton, Canada, in 1930, up to the close of the eighth Games in Kingston, Jamaica, in 1966.

A number of demonstrations against the method of selecting the teams from South Africa threatened the beginning of the Games:

More than 500 people at a meeting at Cardiff on Saturday unanimously adopted a resolution expressing "profound concern" at the action of the South African Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association in selecting a team "based on colour and not ability" for the 1958 British Empire Games...³

Also, in London, a group of leading British athletes registered their protest on the same issue.

...The sportsmen who included Stanley Matthews, England's best known soccer player; the Rev. David Sheppard, a former test cricketer, and Derek Ibbotson, the four-minute miler, made their protest in a letter to the London Times.⁴

Since the official position of the Games Federation⁵ was a non-discrimina-

¹ See Appendix F, p. 221; also see Appendix G, p. 223 for Graph.

² For the list of the countries see Appendix I, p. 227.

³ The Times (London), July 14, 1958, p. 5, col. 2.

⁴ The New York Times, July 18, 1958, p. 28, col. 4.

⁵ For the official stand of the Games Federation on the issue see Chapter III of this study pp. 32, also see Appendix D pp. 213 sections on conditions for representing a country.

tory racial policy, it was possible to deal with the situation in an effective and friendly manner, to the extent that the World Sport correspondent, writing about the Games in retrospect, stated that: "... generally, everybody was everybody's pal. There was no nationalistic haughtiness in victory; no unsporting outbursts in failure".⁶

Due to the record number of entrants, competitions in the track events were started on Thursday, July 17th, a day previous to the official opening of the Games, which was conducted by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, at Cardiff Arms Park.

The opening ceremony started with the singing of the National Anthem followed by the colourful march past of the 35 teams, one of which was the Bahamas', with only one athlete. After the ceremonial Games flag had been hoisted, the Queen's message, which had been carried by "a relay of 664 runners... from Buckingham Palace",⁷ was read. Part of the text of the Queen's message was as follows:

To all athletes assembled at Cardiff... I send a warm welcome and my very best wishes... I hope that many lasting friendships will form from this great meeting of athletes and spectators, and that you will go home with a better understanding of the value of our Commonwealth of Nations...⁸

The success of the opening ceremony was evident: "The occasion was marked by humour, friendliness, efficiency, and colour, and all Wales streamed out of the ground bursting with pride at the way in which every-

⁶ World Sports, London, September, 1958, p. 14.

⁷ Op. cit., New York, July 19, 1958, p. 20, col. 5.

⁸ Op. cit., (London), July 19, 1958, p. 3, col. 7.

thing, even the sun, had combined to make the ceremony such a complete success".⁹

The track and field competitions consisted of twenty men's and nine women's events. Of the nine women's events contested, Games records were broken in eight of them. Only the long jump did not result in a record. Australia won five of the titles in the 100 yards, 220 yards, 80 metre hurdles, high jump and javelin. England took three titles, in the 4 x 110 yards relay, long jump and discus. New Zealand was successful in the last title, the shot put.

The 100 yards for women was won by M. Willard (Aus.) in a Games record time of 10.6 sec., and H. Young (Eng.) was second in the same time. Another English girl, M. Weston, finished in 10.7 sec., which equalled the previous Games record. Miss Willard (Aus.) the 100 yards champion, repeated another victory in the 220 yards, which she won in another Games record time of 23.6 sec. B. Cuthbert, also from Australia, was second in the time of 23.8 sec., which was better than the previous Games record. H. Young (Eng.), the runner-up in the 100 yards, finished in third place in a time of 23.9 sec.

The 80 metre hurdles was won by N. Thrower (Aus.) in a new Games record time of 10.7 sec., which also equalled the 1956 Olympic Games record time. C. Quinton (Eng.) was second in the same time, while G. Wigney (Aus.) equalled the previous Games record to place third.

In the 4 x 110 yards relay, a world record was set at 45.3 sec. by the English team, composed of W. Weston, J. Paul, D. Hyman and H. Young.

⁹ Ibid.



32—World Sports, September, 1958

June Paul hands on to Heather Young during England's women's world-record breaking 4 x 110 yards relay, 1958



Richard Ploog (Australia), Champion, cycling 1,000 metre spring, 1958 →

The Australian team placed second in the time of 46.1 sec., which was better than the previous Games record, while the team from Canada finished in third place, returning a time of 47.2 sec.

The high jump was keenly contested, and the first six place-getters broke the previous Games record of 5 ft. 6 in. M. Mason (Aus.) was first with 5 ft. 7 in., a height also jumped by M. Donaghy (N.Z.), who placed second. H. Frith (Aus.) finished in third place at 5 ft. 5 in.

The long jump was won by S. Hoskin (Eng.) with a distance of 19 ft. 9 in., M. Bignal (Eng.) was second with 19 ft. 7 in. while B. Watson (Aus.) placed third, also with 19 ft. 7 in.

The shot put was won by V. Sloper (N.Z.) with a Games record distance of 51 ft. 0 in. S. Allday (Eng.) was second with 47 ft. 4-3/4 in., while J. Gelling (Can.) placed third with 46 ft. 1/2 in. Miss Allday also won the discus throw in another Games record of 150 ft. 7-1/2 in. J. Thompson (N.Z.) was second, while V. Sloper, the New Zealander, who had won the shot put title, finished in third place with a throw of 147 ft. 5 in.

In the javelin throw another world record was broken. "Mrs. A. Pazera of Australia, who stayed in that young land after going to the Melbourne Olympics as a member of the Polish team... beat the world record for the women's javelin with a superb throw of 188 ft. 4 in."¹⁰ M. Swanepoel (S.A.) was second with 159 ft. 10-1/2 in., while A. Williams (Eng.) placed third with 153 ft. 5-1/2 in., which was better than the previous Games record.

In the men's track and field events fourteen Games records were

¹⁰ Op. cit., (London), July 25, 1958, p. 3, col. 1.

PLATE XVI



Left to Right: Levenson (Canada), R. Jones (Wales), Akraka (Nigeria),
in a close finish in a 100 yards heat, 1958



Tom Robinson (Bahamas), winning a 100 yards heat with a
Games record, 1958

broken. Australia and England captured five titles each, Jamaica won four titles, South Africa three; while the Bahamas, India and New Zealand took one each.

The 100 yards race was won by "Keith Gardner, a 29 year old Jamaican student at the University of Nebraska",¹¹ in a Games record time of 9.4 sec. T. Robinson, the only athlete from the Bahamas, was second in 9.5 sec., a time which was also better than the previous Games record. M. Agostini (Can.) who, as a member of the Trinidad team in 1954, equalled the previous Games record to win the Vancouver Games title in the event, finished in third place, repeating his previous time of 9.6 sec.

The 220 yards race was won by T. Robinson, the lone Bahamas athlete, in a Games record time of 21 sec. K. Gardner, the 100 yards champion, was second, returning the same time as Robinson. G. Day (S.A.) finished in third place in 21.1 sec., which was better than the previous Games record. The 440 yards went to M. Singh (Ind.) who set up the Games record at 46.6 sec., beating M. Spence (S.A.) to second place. C.T. Tobacco (Can.), who placed third, finished in a time of 47.0 sec. which was better than the former Games record of 47.2 sec.

In the half mile race H. Elliott (Aus.) who was a double champion in the Games, won in a new Games record time of 1 min. 49.3 sec. English sport writers commented on the 880 yards results as follows:

This was the race in which England's chances were brightest of all.... To give Elliott his due, he ran with perfect judgement and was bursting with the one quality Hewson lacked and needed - confidence... he had the courage to lie back with a slow first lap and then burn off Hewson with a prolonged burst

¹¹ Op. cit., (New York), July 25, 1958, p. 17, col. 3.

for the last 400 yards... Hewson pushed himself forward, came within two strides of the fleeing Elliott, but he had no real reservoirs of strength left, and the gap widened... Elliott, the world's greatest miler, had stepped down to the half mile and beaten the only man who had conquered him in the middle distance for the past two years.¹²

B. Hewson (Eng.) was second in the time of 1 min. 49.5 sec., and M. Rawson (Eng.) finished in third place. The other event Elliott won was the mile race. He returned a time of 3 min. 59.0 sec., which was outside Bannister's Games record set in Vancouver. The two runners-up were both Australians, M. Lincoln and A. Thomas, who placed second and third, respectively.

The 3 miles race was won by M. Halberg of New Zealand in a Games record time of 13 min. 15.0 sec. A. Thomas (Aus.) was second in the time of 13 min. 24.4 sec. New Zealand's N. Scott finished in third place in the time of 13 min. 26.2 sec.

The six miles and the marathon races were run five days apart - the 6 miles came up on Saturday, August 19th, while the marathon was run on Thursday, August 24th. The two arduous events were won by the same man during the Cardiff Games - W. David Power, the 29 year old Australian from Woollongong. The six miles race was described as "undoubtedly the climax of an unbelievably exciting afternoon".¹³ It was a race in which a Welsh runner made a remarkable impression.

There was no hint of the final dramatic act as the players made their entrances. Elden, head rolling, led for the first lap in 65.8 sec.,... following by Power, the map of Australia across his chest, and the relaxed Kenyan's Anentia and Sum.... At four miles (19 min. 5.8 sec.) Power, Merriman, Anentia, and Hyman were together... in a bunch until five miles were covered...

¹² Op. cit., (London), July 23, 1958, p. 3, col. 1.

¹³ Op. cit., (London), July 21, 1958, p. 5, col. 1.

soon the main duel was to be fought out between Power and Merriman, and the stands echoed loud and long as the Welshmen urged on one of their own.... Finally the home straight was reached.... Both men opened their shoulders, got up on their toes, and ran as neither has ever run before. It did not seem possible that Merriman could defy Power's famous finish, but how he tried, and how the stadium rose to him? How wonderfully, too, did Power respond to this inspired challenge, for when he finally broke away he was running himself towards the frontier of unconsciousness, and indeed collapsed after breaking the tape with a last lap of 60.5 sec.¹⁴

His winning time was 28 min. 47.8 sec., which was another Games record. Merriman was second in 28 min. 48.8 sec. and A. Anentia (Ken.) finished in the third place in 28 min. 51.2 sec., which was better than the previous Games record. Power "won the marathon in his first crack at 26 miles 385 yards"¹⁵ in a Games record time of 2 hrs. 22 min. 45.6 sec.; J. Barnard (S.A.) was second in 2 hrs. 22 min. 57.4 sec. and P. Wilkinson (Eng.) finished in third place in 2 hrs. 24 min. 42.0 sec. The times returned by both Power and Barnard were better than the Olympic record¹⁶ of 2 hrs. 25 min. set by Emil Zatopek in the 1952 Games, which stood until 1960, when it was broken by Abebe Bikila.

In the 4 x 110 yards relay England won in the time of 40.7 sec. Nigeria was second in the time of 41.0 sec., while Australia finished in third place in the time of 41.5 sec. England's champion team was comprised of P. Radford, D. Segal, E.R. Sandstrom and A. Breacker. While the winning time established a Games record, Nigeria's time of 41.0 sec. was better than the previous Games record. The 4 x 440 yards relay was

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Loc. cit., New York.

¹⁶ Officially marathon records are not regarded as world records because of varying situations in the lay-out of routes.

PLATE XVII



Coach Robb (Scotland), Right, thrown in the pool, alongside Ian Black, (Scotland), after Black had won the 220 yards butterfly title, 1958



W. David Power (Australia), supported after winning the Marathon, 1958

won by the South African team, composed of G. Day, G. Evans, G. Potgieter and M. Spence. England was second in 3 min. 9.6 sec. and Jamaica finished third in 3 min. 10.1 sec.

The 120 yards hurdles title was retained by K. Gardner (Jam.) in 14.0 sec. He was the winner of the event in the previous Games, and he had already won the 100 yards title at the present Cardiff Games. The Times (London), described Gardner and Power as follows, "If Power is the Zatopek of Cardiff, Gardner is the Owens. The Australian defies distance, the Jamaican time... Yet he [Gardner] has become the first athlete in the history of the Games successfully to defend a track title".¹⁷

In the quarter mile hurdles the world record of 50.7 sec. was broken by G. Potgieter (S.A.) in the record time of 49.7 sec. D. Lean (Aus.) was second in 50.6 sec., which was also better than the world record. B. Rotich (Ken.) finished in third place in the time of 51.7 sec., which was again better than the previous Games record.

The high jump event was won by E. Haisley (Jam.) in a new Games record height of 6 ft. 9 in. C. Porter (Aus.) placed second when he jumped the height of 6 ft. 8 in., which equalled the previous Games record. R. Kotei (Gha.) finished in third place at 6 ft. 7 in. The long jump was won by a Jamaican, F. Foreman, at 24 ft. 6-1/4 in. Another Jamaican, D. Taylor, also jumped 24 ft. 6-1/4 in. to place second, while R. Ali (Pak.) finished in third place with 24 ft. 1/2 in.

The pole vault was won by G. Elliott (Eng.), the Games record holder, who was over the bar at a height four inches less than his own

¹⁷ Loc. cit., (London).

Games record of 14 ft. R. Reid (Can.) and M. Richards (N.Z.) also cleared the bar at 13 ft. 8 in., to place second and third, respectively. The hop, step and jump title went to I. Tomlinson (Aus.) who set a Games record at 51 ft. 7-1/4 in. J. Smyth (Can.) jumped 51 ft. 5-3/4 in. to place second, and D. Norris (N.Z.) finished in third place with 50 ft. 8-1/4 in.

In the four throwing events, shot put, discus, hammer and javelin, England gained three titles, while South Africa took one title in the discus when S. du Plessis broke his own record by throwing 183 ft. 6-1/2 in. L. Mills (N.Z.) was second with a 169 ft. 8-1/2 in. throw, while G. Carr (Eng.) finished in third place with 160 ft. 4-1/2 in. The first two places in the shot put went to A. Rowe and M. Lucking, both from England. B. Donath (Aus.) finished in third place. Rowe's winning distance was 57 ft. 8 in. M. Ellis (Eng.) threw the hammer 206 ft. 4-1/4 in. to win the title, M. Iqbal (Pak.) being second with 202 ft. 5 in., and P. Allday (Eng.) finishing third.

The last field event was won by an English athlete. "In his first throw of the javelin final, Smith, of England, beat the Games record of 224 ft. 9-1/2 in. with 233 ft. 10-1/2 in."¹⁸ J. Khan (Pak.) threw 232 ft. 4-1/2 in. to place second, and H. Moks (Can.) was third with 231 ft. 0 in.

There were competitions in seven women's swimming events and new Games records were set in all of them, with world records in four: the 110 yards freestyle, 110 yards back stroke, 4 x 110 freestyle relay and

¹⁸ The Times (London), July 24, 1958, p. 5, col. 2.

4 x 110 medley relay. The seven titles were shared between Australia and England, with four and three wins, respectively.

In the 110 yards freestyle, "Dawn Fraser of Australia lowered her world record for the women's 110 yard freestyle to 1 minute 1.4 seconds... in winning the event... Miss Fraser, a 20 year old Adelaide typist, defeated Miss Crapp by more than two seconds..."¹⁹ The time for Lorraine Crapp (Aus.), who was second, was 63.9 sec. Alva Colquhoun, who returned a time of 64 sec. to finish in third place, was also from the Australian team.

The 4 x 110 yards freestyle relay was another event in which "the sun burned Australian women, at home in the blue water of the Cardiff Empire pool, set a world swimming record in the Empire Games when their foursome of Miss D. Fraser, Miss S. Morgan, Miss L. Crapp and Miss A. Colquhoun won the women's 4 x 110 yards freestyle relay in 4 min. 17.4 sec." ²⁰

The 440 yards freestyle was won by a fourteen year old girl Ilsa Konrads (Aus.), whose brother John Konrads, 16, had won the men's 440 yards and 1,650 yards freestyle titles. "Miss Konrad's swim completed a family double, for earlier her brother had taken the men's 1,650 yards... his time close to a world best".²¹ Dawn Fraser (Aus.) who had broken two world records at the Games, placed second, and Lorraine Crapp (Aus.) finished in the third place. "Miss Konrads won easily in 4 min. 49.4

¹⁹ The New York Times, July 22, 1958, p. 33, col. 5.

²⁰ Loc. cit., (London).

²¹ Ibid., July 26, 1958, p. 3, col. 2.

sec., just 4/10 sec. outside the world record. It was the first time that five minutes had been beaten in Britain by a girl swimmer".²²

In the 4 x 110 yards medley relay, the English team, made up of Judy Grinham, Anita Lonsborough, Christine Gosden and Daphne Wilkinson, "cut 3 sec. off the world record in the final of the women's [event]... They conquered the Australians in the Games' big trial of all-round strength... The excitement grew to an hysterical pitch as Miss Fraser (Aus.) gradually made up the leeway but Wilkinson, her arms falling [sic] away at the water furiously, held on to win by a yard and a half and be promptly engulfed by her three colleagues".²³ The Australian team finished second in 4 min. 55.1 sec. Canada placed third in the race. The winning world record-breaking time was 4 min. 54 sec.

Judy Grinham, who swam the first leg in England's winning 4 x 110 yards medley relay team in 1 min. 11.9 sec., had earlier won the 110 yards back stroke in the world record time of 1 min. 11.9 sec. Margaret Edwards (Eng.), was second in the latter event while Phillipa Gould (N.Z.) finished in third place with 1 min. 13.7 sec.

The title for the 220 yards breast stroke went to Anita Lonsborough, "the 16 year old from Huddersfield (Eng.) in her first international season".²⁴ Her winning time of 2 min. 53.5 sec. set a new Games record. Jacqueline Dyson and Christine Gosden, both from Surrey, England, finished in second and third place, respectively. The remaining women's swim

²² Ibid.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid., July 21, 1958, p. 5, col. 4.

event, the 110 yards butterfly, was won by Beverley Bainbridge (Aus.), in a new Games record time of 1 min. 13.5 sec. Tessa Stavelay (N.Z.) placed second, while Margaret Iwasaki (Can.) finished in third place.

The two diving events were won by one member of the English team. The high board title went to Charmian Welsh with 77.23 points, while she took the springboard with 118.81 points.

There were competitions in eight men's swimming events, in which six Games and one world's record were broken. Seven of the titles went to the Australian swimmers and one to a Scottish competitor. The two diving events were split between Scotland and England. In the 110 yards freestyle John Devitt, Gary Chapman and Geoffrey Shipton, all from Australia, finished first, second and third, respectively. Both Devitt and Chapman returned 56.6 sec. in the final, but Devitt swam 56.5 sec. in his preliminary heat to set a new Games record.

John Konrads, a sixteen year old Australian swimmer, whose sister Ilsa Konrads, a fourteen year old, won the women's 440 yards freestyle title, himself the world record holder in the 1,650 yards freestyle, captured the titles for both the 440 yards freestyle and the 1,650 yards freestyle events in new Games record times. His winning times were 4 min. 25.9 sec. and 17 min. 45.4 sec. for the 440 yards and 1,650 yards freestyle events, respectively. Ian Black (Scot.) and Gary Winram (Aus.) placed second and third, respectively, in the 440 yards freestyle, while Gary Winram and Murray McLachlan (S.A.) finished in second and third places, respectively, in the 1,650 yards freestyle.

The 110 yards backstroke was won by John Monckton (Aus.), in 61.7 sec., to set a Games record. John Hayres (Aus.), was second, while

Robert Wheaton (Can.) finished in third place. Terry Gathercole (Aus.) won the 220 yards breast stroke in 2 min. 41.6 sec., another Games record. Peter Rocchi (S.A.) was second, and Christopher Walkden (Eng.) finished third.

The 220 yards butterfly was won by Ian Black (Scot.), who was the runner-up in the 440 yards freestyle. Graham Symonds (Eng.) placed second, while Brian Wilkinson finished in third place.

The two relays, the 4 x 220 yards freestyle and the 4 x 110 yards medley, were won by Australian teams. In the former the winning team was composed of Jon Konrads, Brian Wilkinson, John Devitt and Gary Chapman, and they set a new Games record at 8 min. 33.4 sec. In the latter event, the distance of 4 x 110 was introduced to the Games for the first time and John Monckton, Terry Gathercole, Brian Wilkinson and John Devitt broke the world record and also established a Games one with the time of 4 min. 14.2 sec.

The high board diving title was taken by Peter Heatly (Scot.) with 147.79 points and the springboard event went to Keith Collins (Eng.) who scored 126.78 points.

The rowing events were staged on Lake Padarn, a distance of 180 miles from Cardiff. Part of the opening ceremony was described as follows:

The rowing events... were begun in welcome sunshine on Saturday on Lake Padarn, when the Lord Lieutenant of Caernarvonshire, Colonel W. Wynne-Finch, formally declared open, and D.L. Prichard a member of the Welsh cox swainless four, took the oath before the paraded flags and contingents of the competing countries.²⁵

At the completion of the races four countries succeeded in winning titles.

²⁵ The Times (London), July 21, 1958, p. 5, col. 3.

England won three, and Australia, Canada and New Zealand took one title each. The single sculls went to Stuart MacKenzie (Aus.), who finished the course in 7 min. 20.1 sec. Jack Hill (N.Z.) was second in 7 min. 23.9 sec., while R. Carver (Eng.) finished in third place with 7 min. 26.8 sec. The double sculls was won by Michael Spracklen and Geoffrey Baker (Eng.) in the time of 6 min. 56.4 sec. Mervyn Wood and Stuart MacKenzie (Aus.) placed second in 7 min. 1.4 sec., while Noel Suckling and Jack Hill (N.Z.) finished in third place.

The pairs oars was won by New Zealand's Reginald Douglas and Robert Parker in 7 min. 11.1 sec. M. Jonathan Hall and Stewart Douglas Mann (Eng.) were third. The Australian pair, Kevin Webb and S. Roll, finished in third place.

The coxed fours went to England. The crew was Colin Porter, John Vigurs, Simon Crosse, John Beresford and Richard Gabriel (cox), and their winning time was 6 min. 46.5 sec. The Canadian crew placed second, while the Australians finished third. England also won the coxless fours race. The crew, made up of Roger Pope, Keith Shackell, David Young and Creighton Redman, finished first in 6 min. 34.4 sec. Canada was second and Wales placed third.

The eights race was won by the Canadian crew for the second time in succession, in the improved time of 5 min. 55.1 sec. over the existing Games record of 6 min. 27 sec., set in 1950 by the Australian crew. The members of the champion Canadian crew were Robert Wilson, Donald Arnold, Archibald MacKinnon, William McKerlich, I. Walter d'Hondt, Glen Mervyn, Donald Pretty, Lorne Loomer and Sohen Biln (cox).

Generally the rowing races were held in good weather conditions

without any major incidents. However, an incident occurred on the last day of rowing which caused some interruption in the programme.

Communications were interrupted and delay was caused... on Lake Padarn today when one of the pontoons carrying the floating judges' and commentators' box became waterlogged, and the whole stand developed a dangerous list.... Waves were breaking over the decking, and apparently when the pontoon was opened for pumping out, the water rushed in, and for a few minutes the whole box seemed in danger of capsizing. Public address equipment, timing apparatus and officials were hastily evacuated, and when a spare pontoon was lashed alongside the danger was averted.²⁶

In the weight lifting Singapore emerged the overall champion, capturing two titles of the seven contested. The other winning countries Australia, Barbados, England, Scotland and South Africa took one title each.

The bantamweight division was won by Reginald Gaffley (S.A.) with a lift of 660 lb., which became a new Games record.

The featherweight and the lightweight titles went to Singapore. In the former Tan Ser Cher lifted 685 lb. to win, and in the latter Tan Howe Liang won with a weight of 790 lb. to set a Games record.

The Barbados champion, Blair Blenman, lifted 795 lb. to win the middleweight class. His weight was 5 lb. under the Games record of 800 lb. lifted by James Halliday of England in 1954. The light heavyweight class was won by Philip Cairn (Scot.), with 875 lb. In the middle heavyweight class another Games record was bettered by Manny Santo (Aus.), who added ten pounds weight to break the previous record, as he lifted 890 lb. to win the title.

In the heavyweight class England "picked one title through Australian-

²⁶ Ibid., July 23, 1958, p. 8, col. 7.

born heavyweight Ken McDonald".²⁷ He lifted 1,005 lb. to win.

The fencing tournaments were staged in the Ca'ler Castell School. England made a clean sweep of the titles, one for the women and six for the men.

In the women's foil individual, "Miss G.M. Sheen, the Olympic champion of 1956, won... Her only defeat in the final was by New Zealand's Miss E. Mitchell, who had also beaten her in the first round".²⁸

In the men's foil individual Raymond Paul, brother to R. Rene Paul, the 1950 and 1954 champion, won the title. He had 7 wins. Ivan Lund (Aus.), who was second, had 6 wins, while Rene Paul, the former champion, had 4 wins to finish in third place. The members of the champion foil team were Raymond Paul, R. Rene Paul, Allan Jay and Harry Cooke. They beat Australia 6-3 and Canada 8-1 to win the title.

The épée individual and the sabre individual titles were won by the same man, H. William Hoskyns. He had 6 wins in each case. The épée team consisted of William Hoskyns, Michael Howard and Allan Jay. They beat Australia 5-2 and Canada 5-0 to win.

The sabre team comprised of Michael Amberg, Ralph Cooperman, Eugene Verebes and William Hoskyns. They beat Wales 8-1 and Australia 5-4 to win the title.

In lawn bowls, England, New Zealand and South Africa gained one title each of the three titles contested. The singles championship was taken by Phineas Danilowitz (S.A.) with 20 points. E. Percy Baker (Eng.)

²⁷ World Sports, London: September, 1958, p. 16.

²⁸ Op. cit., (London), July 23, 1958, p. 3, col. 4.

was second with 16 points and William Jackson (Rho.) finished in third place with 16 points. The pairs went to New Zealand, J.M. Morris and R.E. Pilkington finishing in first place with 20 points, J.A. Myrdal and R.J. van Vuuren (S.A.) placing second with 16 points, while the Rhodesian pair, W.G. Yuill and H. Philip, were third.

In the rinks the English team, John Bettles, Norman King, Walter Phillips and George Scadgell finished on top of the other teams with 18 points. The South African team placed second, while the team from Rhodesia finished in third place, as their representatives did in the pairs and the singles championships.

In boxing, competitions were staged in ten weight divisions, an increase of two classes over those staged during the Vancouver Games in 1954. Four countries gained titles, and a total of ten countries were placed within the first, second and third positions in the ten weight divisions contested.

A summary of the results²⁹ was as follows: South Africa emerged as the overall winners of boxing, gaining four titles in the light welterweight, welterweight, light middleweight and the heavyweight classes; they had a runner-up in the middleweight class; and placed third in the featherweight, welterweight and light heavyweight classes.

Australia captured two titles, in the featherweight and light heavyweight classes, had one runner-up in the bantamweight and placed third in the flyweight division.

Scotland gained two titles in the flyweight and lightweight classes,

²⁹ For the results see Appendix K, pp. 233.

and had one runner-up in the light welterweight class. Wales gained one title in the bantamweight and had two runners-up in the featherweight and the light heavyweight classes. Northern Ireland gained one title in the middleweight, one runner-up in the lightweight, and one third place in the bantamweight class. England had three runners-up, in the flyweight, light middleweight and the heavyweight divisions; had one third place in the light welterweight class and tied with Canada for third place in the middleweight class. Uganda had one runner-up in the welterweight class. Canada placed third in light middleweight class, and tied with England for third place in the middleweight class. New Zealand and Nigeria had one third place each in the lightweight and heavyweight classes, respectively.

In wrestling, South Africa won the most titles, as they did in the boxing tournaments. Four countries³⁰ won one or more titles out of the eight contested. Seven countries were represented in the first, second and third place-winners.

South Africa gained four titles in the flyweight, featherweight, middleweight and light heavyweight classes; placed second in the heavyweight class and third in three, the bantamweight, lightweight and welterweight classes. Pakistan gained three titles in the bantamweight, lightweight, and welterweight classes; placed second in three, the flyweight, featherweight, and light heavyweight classes. India gained one title in the heavyweight class, and placed second in the welterweight class. Australia gained one second place in the bantamweight, and one third in

³⁰ For the results see Appendix K, pp. 233.

the heavyweight division. Scotland gained two runners-up places in the lightweight and the middleweight classes. Canada placed third in the flyweight as well as the light heavyweight divisions. England placed third in the featherweight and third in the middleweight classes.

Cycling races were staged mainly on the Maindy track. They were not well attended as compared with attendances at other events. "Cycling officials blame comparatively poor attendance on lack of publicity. But fans felt that, although competition was of a high class, spectators might have been better satisfied had there been less prolonged periods of inactivity..."³¹ The road race was extended to 120 miles (193 kilometres) instead of 62 miles (100 kilometres), which it had been since the 1938 Games. Riding over such a long distance in competitive racing without any incident would have been an unexpected surprise. "Heavy rain had made the roads slippery. There were falls, punctures and crashes, and Payne who finished strongly would have most certainly gained a place had he not punctured..."³²

A summary of the results³³ show that England gained three titles, in the 4,000 metre individual pursuit, 1,000 metre time trial, road race, had two second places in the 1,000 metre sprint, 4,000 metre individual pursuit and placed third in the 1,000 metre sprint. Australia gained two titles in the 1,000 metre sprint, and the 10 miles track race, placed

³¹ World Sports, London, September, 1958, p. 16.

³² Official report, New Zealand - Sixth British Empire and Commonwealth Games, p. 28.

³³ For the results see Appendix K, pp. 233.

second in two, the 1,000 metre time trial, and the road race. New Zealand placed second in the 10 miles track and third in both 1,000 metre time trial and the 4,000 metre individual pursuit. Wales placed third in the 10 miles track and the Isle of Man finished third in the road race.

Two old champions competed and gained places in the cycling: Richard Ploog (Aus.), the 1954 time-trial champion in the 1,000 metre, won the 1958 Games 1,000 metre sprint; Norman Sheil (Eng.), the 1954 champion in the 4,000 metre individual pursuit, retained his title in the 1958 competitions. With these races, the competitions of the Cardiff Games ended.

The customary closing ceremony of the Games was performed at Cardiff Arms Park. It was not a normal closing ceremony, as Queen Elizabeth II had selected the occasion to make a historic announcement creating her son Prince Charles, heir apparent to the British throne, Prince of Wales. The occasion was reported by a special correspondent as follows:

The Queen's tape-recorded statement - ... was heard by a wildly happy Welsh crowd at Cardiff... during the closing ceremonies of the sixth Empire and Commonwealth Games. This is a great year for Wales, the Queen said, and "I have decided therefore to mark it further by an act which will, I hope, give as much pleasure to all Welshmen as it does to me". "I intend to create my son Charles Prince of Wales today" she continued. Here there was a pause and then a sudden swelling roar from the crowd of 36,000.

"When he is grown up... I will present him to you at Caenarvon".³⁴

The announcement was followed by a spontaneous singing of "God Bless the Prince of Wales".

On this occasion the athletes did not march formally by countries, rather they intermingled. "Sir Arthur Porritt, the Chairman of the

³⁴ The New York Times, July 27, 1958, p. 1, col. 4.

Empire Games Federation presented the ceremonial Games flag to Lord Mayor of Cardiff... Then Auld Lang Syne brought the competitors to linked arms, and to and fro across the grass swayed the lines in one last gesture of friendship."³⁵

The Cardiff Games was the last of the series in the nineteen-fifties. Tremendous success was achieved in many respects. The increase in the number of competitors, men and women, as well as officials who participated in the Games, was remarkably high. Several Games records were broken, in both men's and women's events. Nine world records were broken, two in women's track and field - javelin and 4 x 110 yards relay; four in women's swimming - 4 x 110 yards freestyle relay, 110 yards back stroke, 4 x 440 yards medley relay, 110 yards freestyle; one in men's track - 440 yards hurdles; one in men's swimming - 4 x 110 yards relay; and one in the men's lightweight lifting event.

The Games will be remembered in sports history as one in which the number of participants was larger, when the speed of races was faster, and the level of competition was higher.

³⁵ The Times, (London), July 28, 1958, p. 3, col. 7.

CHAPTER VIII

THE SEVENTH BRITISH EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH GAMES

PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 21 - DECEMBER 1, 1962

In 1962 the Games returned to Australia for the second time, the first being in 1938, some twenty-four years previously.

It was significant that the "Third British Empire and Commonwealth Conference on Physical Education" was held in Perth, Australia from November 15th to 21st, 1962 preceding the Games, with a theme related to the scientific principles underlying the training methods responsible for good performances by athletes entered for the Games. The objectives of the conference were:

In the first place the Conference will examine the research and resultant training methods contributing to the level of physical achievement shown by the entrants in the Games, and in the second place will consider the relationships between this aspect and physical education in general - keeping in mind the major task of the education of the large mass of average performers to gain satisfactions from achievement, and a foundation for continuing interest in physical activity throughout post-school life.¹

This concept suggests that the success of the previous Games, such as that of 1958 when nine world records were broken had made an impact on the minds of at least some of the citizens of the British Commonwealth. Moreover, the realization was obviously there that the Commonwealth needed to keep pace with the interest in and accumulating knowledge of the scientific aspects of training. The scientific side of athletic training had come a long way since the first Games.

¹ The 3rd B.E. & C. Conference on Physical Education, (Report), Perth, Western Australia, 1962.

A total of 1,041 competitors and officials from thirty countries² participated in the Games. Among the few countries absent from the list of those represented at the 1958 Cardiff Games was South Africa, which withdrew as a result of her political³ status outside the British Commonwealth. Three countries, Papua, New Guinea, South Arabia (Aden), and St. Lucia were represented at the Games for the first time in its history. Considering the number of participants in the Games when they were first held in Australia, and also considering the relative proximity of most member countries to Wales in comparison with Australia, the number of participating countries had not declined; and that indicated that there was a growing interest for the continuation of the competitions.

The opening ceremony was conducted at the Perry Lakes Stadium, "Perth's new 1 million pounds [Australian currency at that time] athletics stadium",⁴ by H.R.H., the Duke of Edinburgh. The Sydney Morning Herald reported that:

More than 300 people collapsed from heat exhaustion during the opening ceremonies of the Seventh Commonwealth Games... The temperature was more than 90 degrees, with brilliant sunshine... None of the athletes taking part in the ceremony fainted,... The crowd of about 50,000 gave the athletes... a rather sedate welcome as they marched... A Games official said later the crowd was "too polite"... possibly the biggest ovations... went to the one-man teams... the Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, St. Lucia and Dominica.⁵

The sports competed in were the same nine as those contested since

² For details of the countries, see Appendix C, pp. 210.

³ Political issues are delimited from the scope of this study.

⁴ The Sydney Morning Herald, November 23, 1962, p. 1, cols. 5-8.

⁵ Ibid.

the 1950 Auckland Games. The track and field consisted of twenty-one men's and ten women's events, a total of thirty-one, which was two more than the number participated in at the Cardiff Games. In this number of events, twelve records were broken.

In the women's track and field events Australia won the most number of the titles, five: 880 yards, 80 metres hurdles, 4 x 110 yards relay, high jump and long jump. In addition, Australia won five second places and six third places. England won three titles in the 100 yards, 220 yards and javelin. In addition she placed second in three other events, and finished third in three others. New Zealand took two titles, placed second in two, and finished in third place in one.

Both the 100 yards and the 220 yards were won by D. Hyman (Eng.). In the 100 yards the winning time was 11.2 sec., D. Porter (Eng.) was second in 11.3 sec., while B. Cox (Aus.) finished in third place. The 220 yards was won with a time of 23.8 sec.; J. Bennett (Aus.) was second in 24.2 sec. and M. Burvill (Aus.) was third.

The 880 yards for women was contested for the second time in the history of the Games, the first time being in 1934. D. Willis (Aus.) won in a new Games record time of 2 min. 3.7 sec. M. Chamberlain (N.Z.) was second in 2 min. 5.7 sec. and J. Jordan (Eng.) finished in third place. The 80 metres hurdles was won by P. Kilborn (Aus.) in 10.9 sec., B. Moore (Eng.) placed second in 11.3 sec. while A. McIntosh (N.Z.) finished in third place.

The 4 x 110 yards relay was won by the Australian relay team which consisted of J. Bennett, G. Beasley, B. Cox and B. Cuthbert. The winning time was 46.6 sec. The English team placed second in the same time of

46.6 sec. New Zealand finished in third place.

In the five women's field events, Games records were broken in three of them; two of the records, the high jump and the long jump, were broken by Australian girls, while the third, the discus, was established by a New Zealand girl.

The high jump was dominated by Australian jumpers, who won the first, second and third places. M. Mason, the 1958 champion in the event, finished in third place with a jump of 5 ft. 8 in. which was an inch better than her previous record height of 5 ft. 7 in. H. Frith, who placed second, also jumped a height of 5 ft. 8 in. The champion, Robyn Woodhouse, won with her best jump, which came in her last attempt. "Australian Robyn Woodhouse clears the bar during the women's high jump at Perry Lakes Stadium,... to break four records with her final jump of five feet ten inches".⁶

In the long jump, the eight year old record of 19 ft. 11-1/2 in. set by Y. Williams of New Zealand in 1954 was broken when P. Kilborn (Aus.) leaped 20 ft. 6-3/4 in. to set a Games record. The athletes who placed second and third were both Australians, and their distances were also better than the previous Games record; they were H. Frith, with a jump of 20 ft. 5-3/4 in., and J. Knee, with 20 ft. 1-1/4 in.

The shot put was won by Valerie Young (N.Z.) who also won the discus in a Games record. Her winning distance in the shot put was 49 ft. 11-1/2 in.; J. Roberts (Aus.) was second with 47 ft. 7-1/2 in. while S. Allday (Eng.), who was the runner-up at the 1958 Games, finished in

⁶ Ibid., November 27, 1962, p. 1, col. 4.

third place with 44 ft. 6 in. Valerie Young's record breaking throw in the discus was 164 ft. 8-1/2 in. R. Williams (Aus.) was second with a throw of 153 ft. 1 in., a distance better than the previous Games record, while M. McDonald (Aus.) finished in third place with 151 ft. 8 in., which also bettered the previous mark.

In the javelin throw, A. Pazera (Aus.), who broke the world record to set a Games record with her winning throw of 188 ft. 4 in. at the 1958 Games, and S. Platt (Eng.), who finished fourth in the Cardiff Games, competed. Susan Platt improved on her previous throw of 148 ft. 10-1/2 in. to win the title with a distance of 164 ft. 10-1/2 in. which was about twenty feet behind Mrs. Pazera's record. Mrs. Pazera pulled a muscle and only threw 159 ft. 8-1/2 in. "Anna Pazera, despite a pulled leg muscle, finished third in the javelin behind two English competitors, Susan Platt and Rosemary Morgan".⁷

In the men's track and field events, ten Games records were broken. Of these ten, Australian athletes broke five, in the high jump, pole vault, hop, step and jump, discus and javelin. England established three in the marathon race, 4 x 110 yards relay and shot put; Ghana broke two, in the long jump and the 4 x 110 yards relay, in which the same time was repeated as the English team, which placed first. Canada broke one in the 6 miles race.

After the heats of the 100 yards sprint, The Times (London), reported as follows:

... first round heats in the 100 yards... still provided the

⁷ Ibid., November 30, 1962, p. 12, col. 4.

enjoyable sight of three of the fastest men in the world career-
ing down the track with brakes on... Jerome (Can.), Antao
(Ken.) and Robinson (Bah.)... Jerome did 9.4 with 2.8 metres
(breeze), Antao 9.4 with 3.85 metres, and burly Robinson 9.4
with 2.4 metres... statistics apart, Jerome seemed contemptuous
of all opposition... Antao was as graceful as ever...⁸

The Sydney Morning Herald, quoted Jerome to have said:

I'm aiming for that 9.2 world record tomorrow... I am not...
worried about anyone in the field... I felt really good today.
The run came easy. Actually I stopped running after 50 yards.⁹

The final, which was run on Saturday, November 24th, 1962, did not pro-
duce the records that had been anticipated. The race was reported as
follows:

The large crowd was quiet as the starter called the finalists
to the line later in the afternoon. All expected a terrific
struggle between Jerome and Antao. However, the race was an
anti-climax. Antao rocketed from his starting block and
streaked away from the field to beat Robinson by 1-1/2 yards
in 9.5 sec. Holdsworth [Aus.] was placed third and Cleary [Aus.]
fourth. Jerome did not get his usually good start; faltered at
75 yards mark and practically walked over the finish line in
10 sec. Later, Jerome was treated for a muscle injury....¹⁰

The placings of the third and fourth finishers were later reversed, but,
the awarding of the third place to M. Cleary (Aus.) was not decided until
48 hours after the race was completed:

The placing for the final of the men's 100 yards were altered
today, 48 hours after the event in the Commonwealth Games.
A jury of appeal, after examining an enlarged print of the fin-
ish, gave M. Cleary of Australia, third place and the bronze
medal in place of G. Holdsworth of Australia. Holdsworth had
already been awarded his medal after Saturday's race...¹¹

⁸ Ibid., November 24, 1962, p. 3; col. 6.

⁹ The Sydney Morning Herald, November 24, 1962, p. 16, col. 7.

¹⁰ The Official History of the VIIth British Empire and Commonwealth
Games, Perth, Australia: 1962, p. 16, col. 2.

¹¹ The Times (London), November 27, 1962, p. 3, col. 6.

The 220 yards was won by S. Antao (Ken.), in 21.6 sec. He therefore became a double-sprint champion. D. Jones (Eng.) was second with 21.5 sec., while J. du Preez (Rho.) finished in third place with a time of 21.6 sec. Harry Jerome did not compete in the 220 yards race, because he withdrew from the Games "and returned to Canada for surgery".¹²

At Kingsford Smith Airport yesterday, before he left by Quantas, Jerome said a panel of doctors advised him to go home after... the 100 yards event.

"I was told not to run in the 220 yards as my thigh injury might need an operation... am sorry I am leaving. When I finish my studies at Oregon University, I intent to return to Australia and teach in one of your schools".¹³

The 440 yards race was won by G. Kerr (Jam.) in 46.7 sec.; R. Brightwell (Eng.) was second, while A. Omolo (Uga.) finished third. Both Brightwell and Omolo clocked the same time, 46.8 sec.

In the half mile race Peter Snell (N.Z.) finished ahead of G. Kerr (Jam.), the champion in the quarter mile. Snell's time was 1 min. 47.6 sec.; Kerr finished in 1 min. 47.8 sec. to place second, while A. Blue (Aus.) finished in third place. The one mile race was also won by Peter Snell in 4 min. 4.6 sec., thereby becoming another double champion in the track events of the Games. J. Davies (N.Z.) was second, while T. Sullivan (Rho.) finished in third place.

M. Halberg (N.Z.), the 1958 Games champion in the 3 miles event, retained the title when he finished ahead of R. Clarke (Aus.) in 13 min. 34.2 sec. to win the event. Clarke's time was 13 min. 36.0 sec. B. Kidd (Can.) was third in the race.

¹² The Official History of the VIIth British Empire and Commonwealth Games, Perth, Australia: 1962, p. 16, col. 2.

¹³ The Sydney Morning Herald, November 28, 1962, p. 1, col. 6.

The six miles race was won in a new Games record time of 28 min. 26.6 sec. by B. Kidd (Can.). Dave Power (Aus.), the 1958 champion in the event, placed second in 28 min. 34.0 sec., which was better than his previous time of 28 min. 47.8 sec. Part of the race was described by an eye-witness as follows:

The excessive heat brought the six miles down to the level of a fight for survival for all runners except the 33 year old Power and the 19 year old Kidd!... Their battle rescued the race from mediocrity and Power's dash for freedom at four and a half miles, though unavailing allowed him and Kidd to have the stage free of those with walking-on parts... Twenty yards out from the final half mile Kidd's waving hands flapped convulsively, his head went down and shot away round the turn and down the back straight, casting a glance or two back before picking up even more speed to make sure he had broken Power's hold completely. He ran the last half mile in 2 min. 10.9 sec.... His final time, 28 min. 26.6 sec. was worth about half a minute faster in cool conditions.¹⁴

Some officials at the Games expressed their fears at running the marathon race in the high temperatures of Perth.

"...[The] temperature... is still expected to be nearly 80 degrees fahrenheit when the 26 runners from eight nations set out on the tortuous route at 3:40 p.m. (local time)... The harrowing 1954 Games marathon in Vancouver, where England's J. Peters collapsed after entering the stadium first, was run in... about 75 degrees. It is understood that the organizers intend to keep the scheduled starting time, in spite of the controversy and pleas from some officials for a later start".¹⁵

"David Power ran for more than half the marathon course with a badly cramped muscle, but still finished second".¹⁶ Brian Kilby (Eng.), from Coventry, set up the Games record at 2 hrs. 21 min. 17 sec. to win.

"He [Kilby] made no sudden break, but gradually increased the

¹⁴ The Times (London), November 26, 1962, p. 4, col. 1.

¹⁵ Ibid., November 29, 1962, p. 3, col. 3.

¹⁶ The Sydney Morning Herald, November 30, 1962, p. 12, col. 3.

pressure until by 18 miles, he had a lead of 30 yards, which he increased to 50 at the 20 mile mark... By winning both European and Empire titles, Kilby has emulated J.T. Holden, who took the same two races for England in 1950 at Brussels and Auckland".¹⁷

Power's time of 2 hrs. 22 min. 15.4 sec. was better than his 1958 winning time. R. Bonella (Aus.) finished in third place in 2 hrs. 24 min. 7.0 sec.

The English team won the 4 x 110 yards relay in the time of 40.6 sec. The Ghanaian team finished in the same time, but placed second. The time was a new Games record. Wales finished in third place with 40.8 sec.

In the 4 x 440 yards relay both England and Ghana, who placed first and second in the 4 x 110 yards relay, featured prominently, but the Jamaican team, comprised of L. Kahn, Mal Spence, Mel Spence and G. Kerr, won the race in 3 min. 10.2 sec. England was second in the time of 3 min. 11.2 sec., while Ghana finished in third place in 3 min. 12.3 sec.

In the 120 yards hurdles, Pakistan won its first track title in the history of the participation in the Games, when G. Raziq clocked 14.3 sec. to win. D. Prince (Aus.) was second in 14.4 sec., while J.L. Taitt (Eng.) finished in third place.

The 440 yards hurdles won by K. Roche (Aus.) in 51.5 sec.; K. Songok (Ken.) was second in 51.9 sec., while B. Ishiepai (Uga.) finished in third place with 52.3 sec.

The steeplechase was run for the third time in the history of the Games, but the distance of 3,000 metres was a new one. T. Vincent (Aus.) won in 8 min. 43.4 sec.

¹⁷ Op. cit., (London), November 30, 1962, p. 4, col. 5.

"The steeplechase times... [were] certainly worth 10 seconds faster [in cooler weather], and it was exciting to see such potential promise in Vincent, of Australia. His hurdling is even better than Herriott's and it was only his last lap of 63.6 sec. that caused him to stumble coming out of the water jump for the last time...¹⁸

Of the eight men's field events, Games records were broken in seven of them. Australia won five titles, in the high jump, pole vault, hop, step and jump, discus and javelin; placed second in three events and finished in third place in three. England had two titles in the shot put and hammer, was runner-up in one event and placed third in one. Ghana gained one title in the long jump. Scotland was the runner-up in two events, New Zealand placed second in one and finished third in another. Rhodesia was the runner-up in one event; while the Bahamas, Jamaica and Canada each finished third in one event.

In the high jump, P. Hobson (Aus.) set a Games record at 6 ft. 11 in. to win the title. C. Porter (Aus.), who jumped a height of 6 ft. 8 in. in the 1958 Games to place second, improved on his jump by two inches when he jumped 6 ft. 10 in. to retain second place. A. Norris (Bah.) finished in third place with 6 ft. 8 in. Three other athletes jumped over 6 ft. 8 in. to place fourth, fifth and sixth.

The long jump was won by M. Ahey (Gha.) with a distance of 26 ft. 5 in., to break the eight year old Games record of 24 ft. 8-3/4 in. D. Norris (N.Z.) was second with 25 ft. 4-3/4 in. W. Clayton (Jam.) finished third with 25 ft. 4-1/2 in.

The pole vault was won by T. Bickle (Aus.) who set a Games record at 14 ft. 9 in. for his winning height. M.D. Burger (Rho.) placed second

¹⁸ Ibid., November 26, 1962, p. 4, col. 2.

with 14 ft. 6 in., while R. Filshie (Aus.) finished in third place. I. Tomlinson (Aus.) won the hop, step and jump title with 53 ft. 2 in.; J. Baguley (Aus.) was second with 52 ft. 9-1/4 in., and F. Alsop (Eng.) finished third.

In the shot put M. Lucking (Eng.), who placed second in the 1958 Games, improved to the extent of breaking the Games record with a distance of 59 ft. 4 in. to win the championship. M. Lindsay (Scot.), who placed sixth in the 1958 Games in the event, put the shot 59 ft. 2-1/2 in. to place second. This distance was better than the previous Games record. D. Steen (Can.) was third.

The discus throw went to W. Selvey (Aus.) with a new Games record of 185 ft. 3-1/2 in. M. Lindsay (Scot.), the runner-up in the shot put event, also placed second in the discus. R. Tait (N.Z.) finished in third place. The hammer throw was won by H. Payne (Eng.) with 202 ft. 3 in., R. Leffler (Aus.) was second with 196 ft. 3-1/2 in., while R. Brown (Aus.) placed third.

The javelin throw, which was won by A. Mitchell (Aus.), caused some dramatic moments, and was described as follows:

The sensation of the field events was the opening javelin throw by England's Smith, which sailed out to 255 ft. 8-1/2 in. compared with his previous personal best of 247 ft. For two more rounds Smith, who had seemed a little fortunate to get a trip here at all, kept the lead, but with his fourth throw Mitchell, of Australia, reached 256 ft. 3 in., and Smith had to be content with the silver medal.¹⁹

N. Birks (Aus.) finished third with a throw of 246 ft. 3-1/2 in. The distance thrown by each of the first four throwers exceeded that of the

¹⁹ Ibid.

previous Games record.

In women's swimming, ten events were contested as well as two diving events. Of the swim events, Games records were broken in seven. The overall titles were shared as follows: An Australian girl, Susan Knight, won the two diving events with 101.15 points in the high board dive, and 134.72 points for the spring board dive. Australia won four titles in the 110 yards freestyle, 440 yards freestyle, 4 x 110 yards freestyle relay and 4 x 110 yards medley relay. England gained five titles in the 110 yards back stroke, 220 yards back stroke, 220 yards breast stroke, 440 yards individual medley and 110 yards breast stroke.

The 110 yards freestyle was won by the world record holder, Dawn Fraser (Aus.), in 59.5 sec.,²⁰ which was yet another new world record.

"From the moment Miss Fraser turned in 27.8 sec. there was only one girl in it and all eyes turned towards the big electric clock racing towards the minute as this great Australian sports woman carved her way through the water. The time of 59.6 sec. took three tenths of a second off her own world record".²¹

Robyn Thorn (Aus.) was second and Mary Stewart (Can.) finished in third place.

The 440 yards freestyle went to the runner-up in the 1958 championships, Dawn Fraser (Aus.), as she won in the time of 4 min. 51.4 sec. The 1958 champion in the race, Ilsa Konrads (Aus.), placed second in 4 min. 55.0 sec. and Elizabeth Long (Eng.) finished third.

In the 110 yards back stroke was a 15 year old, Linda Ludgrove (Eng.), whose personal career at school had attracted journalists at

²⁰ Miss Fraser did 59.5 in her heat and 59.6 in the final.

²¹ Ibid., col. 2.

the Games.

"Surrounded by a group of journalists each of whom was old enough to be at least her father,... Miss Ludgrove, of England, chatted today about the 11-plus examination and the gold medal for swimming she had just won..."²²

The race was a close one between Miss Ludgrove (Eng.) and Miss Pamela Sargeant (Aus.):

There was a tendency for heads to nod in the sun, but when the eight starters for the women's 110 yards back stroke were called to their platforms 7,000 spectators snapped their heads forward... The bark of the gun sent Miss Ludgrove and Miss Sargeant off to a good start... At the touch (reached in 35 sec.), Miss Ludgrove was about sixth... after 70 yards it seemed almost impossible that English hopes could be realized, but Miss Ludgrove always tends to leave her sprint finish late... once again she hurled herself forward... to produce an extraordinary amount of propulsion... clear of Miss Sargeant with five yards left.²³

She won in 1 min. 11.1 sec., Pamela Sargeant (Aus.) was second in 1 min. 11.5 sec. and Sylvia Lewis (Eng.) finished third.

Four titles were captured by Miss Anita Lonsborough of England; in the 220 yards back stroke in 2 min. 21.3 sec., and the 220 yards breast stroke in 2 min. 51.7 sec., both times breaking the world records in these events; also in the 110 yards breast stroke with 1 min. 21.3 sec. and the 440 yards individual medley with 5 min. 38.8 sec., both times being new Games records. In the 220 yards back stroke Sylvia Lewis (Eng.) was second in 2 min. 36.7 sec. while Pamela Sargeant (Aus.), the runner-up in the 110 yards back stroke, finished third. In the 220 yards breast stroke J. Enfield (Eng.) was second in 2 min. 54.7 sec., while Vivian Haddan (N.Z.) finished in third place with 2 min. 56.3 sec.

²² Op. cit., (London), November 28, 1962, p. 4, col. 1.

²³ Ibid.

In the 440 yards individual medley, Linda McGill (Aus.) was second with 5 min. 46.1 sec. and Jennifer Corish (Aus.) finished third.

The 110 yards breast stroke was a controversial race in which the judges were divided in their decision. However it was awarded in favour of Anita Lonsborough who finished in the identical time with Vivian Haddon of New Zealand, while D. Fraser (Eng.) placed third. Part of the swim race was described as follows:

Miss Lonsborough, of England, won the 110 yards breast stroke gold medal... in an eyelash finish with Miss Haddon, of New Zealand. That anyway, is the official result, though... Miss Lonsborough had seemed to many to touch fractionally after Miss Haddon... One Australian official, however, told me that the decision on the timing machine went to Miss Haddon... After the turn the long body of Miss Lonsborough began to pull into the lead, but with 40 yards left the eyes swivelled to lane three, where Miss Haddon was beginning a sustained sprint that took her level with Miss Lonsborough. At the finish Miss Lonsborough touched by swinging her hand down, but Miss Haddon swept up and smacked home under water. With the sun glaring and the water shimmering as she did so it is no wonder that the judges were not unanimous in giving their decision.²⁴

The 110 yards butterfly was won by Mary Stewart (Can.) in a Games record time of 1 min. 10.1 sec. M. Ann Cotterill (Eng.) was second while Linda McGill (Aus.) finished in third place.

The two relays went to the Australian teams, and both in world record times. The champion Australian team for the 4 x 110 yards free-style relay was composed of Lynette Bell, Robyn Thorn, Ruch Everuss and Dawn Fraser. Their winning time was 4 min. 11.1 sec. The Canadian team placed second, while the English team finished third.

In the 4 x 110 yards medley relay, "Australia's second world

²⁴ Ibid., November 29, 1962, p. 3, col. 3.

PLATE XVIII



The Duke of Edinburgh pours a glass of water for Jamaica's Melville Spence, while lunching with Games Competitors, 1962



Pam Sargeant, Dawn Fraser, Linda McGill & Marg. Ruygrok, (Australia), after breaking the world record to win 4 x 110 yards Medley relay, 1962

swimming record came from 16 year old Townsville school girl Pam Sargeant, who recorded 1 min. 10.8 sec. in the first 'leg' of the medley relay, swimming back stroke".²⁵ The other members of the team were Marguerite Ruygrok, Linda McGill and Dawn Fraser. The team's winning time of 4 min. 45.9 sec. broke the world record, thereby breaking two world records in the same race. England placed second and Canada finished in third place.

In the men's swimming, twelve events were contested. Australia gained ten titles while Canada and England were successful with one each.

The 110 yards freestyle was won by Richard Pound (Can.) in a Games record time of 55.8 sec. Robert McGregor (Scot.) was second, while David Dickson (Aus.) finished third. The 440 yards freestyle and the 1,650 yards freestyle were both won by Murray Rose (Aus.) who set Games records in both of them. He returned 4 min. 20.0 sec. in the 440 yards freestyle, in which Alan Wood (Aus.) placed second and Robert Windle, another Australian, finished third. All three finished in times that were better than the previous Games record. The same three swimmers won the first three places in the 1,650 yards freestyle, which Rose won in 17 min. 18.1 sec. Windle placed second while Wood finished in third place.

The only men's swimming title won by England was in the 110 yards back stroke, in which Graham Sykes returned 64.5 sec. Two Australians, Julian Carroll and Wayne Vincent, finished second and third, respectively.

In the 220 yards back stroke Julian Carroll, the runner-up in the 110 yards back stroke, finished first in 2 min. 20.9 sec. to take the

²⁵ Sydney Morning Herald, November 27, 1962, p. 1, col. 6.

title. Anthony Fingleton (Aus.) placed second, while Alan Robertson (N.Z.) finished third.

Another double champion was Ian O'Brien (Aus.), who won both the 110 yards breast stroke in 1 min. 11.4 sec. and the 220 yards breast stroke in 2 min. 38.2 sec. William Burton, also from Australia, was runner-up in the two events. Stephen Rabinovitch (Can.) finished third in the 110 yards breast stroke and Neil Nicholson (Eng.) was third in the 220 yards breast stroke.

The 110 yards butterfly stroke was won by Kevin Berry (Aus.) in 59.5 sec.; Neville Hayes (Aus.) was second, and Aldwin Meinhardt (Can.) finished third. The 440 yards individual medley was won by Alex Alexander (Aus.) in 5 min. 5.3 sec. John Oravainen (Aus.) was second and John Kelso (Can.) finished third.

All the three relays were won by Australians: the 4 x 110 yards freestyle in 3 min. 43.9 sec., the 4 x 220 yards freestyle in 8 min. 13.5 sec. and the 4 x 110 yards medley in 4 min. 12.4 sec. These three were all new Games record times. Canada was second in the 4 x 110 yards freestyle and the 4 x 220 yards freestyle, while England placed second in the 4 x 110 yards medley relay.

The two diving events went to the same man, Brian Phelps (Eng.), with 168.35 points in the high board dive, and 154.4 points in the spring board.

In the six rowing events England won three titles in the double sculls, pair oars and coxless fours. New Zealand gained two titles in the coxed fours and the single sculls. Australia took one title, in the eights.

The singles sculls was won by Jack Hill (N.Z.) in 7 min. 39.7 sec., William Barry (Eng.) was second and Ian Tutty (Aus.) finished third. The double sculls went to England. The crew of George Justicz and Nicholas Birkmyre finished first in a Games record time of 6 min. 52.4 sec., ahead of the New Zealand crew, with Australia third.

In the pair oars the English crew, Stewart Farquharson and J. David Lee Nicholson, set a Games record of 7 min. 3.7 sec. to win the title. New Zealand placed second and Australia third.

The New Zealand crew for the coxed fours, Winston Stephens, Keith Heselwood, Hugh Smedley, George Paterson and Douglas Pulman (cox) won the event in 6 min. 48.2 sec., thereby giving New Zealand its second title in rowing at the Games. It was also the second time New Zealand had won the event in the history of the Games, the first being twelve years previously at the Auckland Games.

England successfully retained the title of the coxless fours for the third time in succession, setting up a Games record of 6 min. 31.1 sec. Wales placed second, while Canada finished third.

The eights, which was won by Australia, was reported by the correspondent of The Times (London) in these words:

...The conditions on the course were again warm, with a temperature about 90 degrees, but a negligible breeze at 10 o'clock for the first race strengthened fitfully... The racing was vintage quality. In the first event, for eights, New Zealand led 1,800 metres in a tight race with Australia, with challenge and counter challenge from 1,500 metres. The struggle finally resolved itself in a win for Australia in a Games record time of 5 min. 53.4 sec. by two feet over New Zealand.²⁶

England finished third in the race.

²⁶ Op. cit., November 28, 1962, p. 4, col. 3.

In weight lifting, England won three titles: in the featherweight class with George Newton lifting 720 lbs., in the lightweight class with Carlton Goring lifting 775 lbs., and in the middleweight division with Louis Martin making 1,035 lbs. An English lifter was runner-up in the light heavyweight class. Singapore won two titles in the bantamweight, with Chu Phung Kim (710 lb.), and in the middleweight class with Tan Howe Liang (860 lb.). Scotland won the light heavyweight title with Philip Cairn (900 lb.), and placed third in the lightweight division. Australia gained one title, in the heavyweight by Arthur Shannos (1,025 lb.), and was runner-up in the lightweight division.

The other countries which achieved places but did not win titles were Canada, with three runners-up, in the bantamweight, middleweight and middle heavyweight divisions. Wales placed second in the featherweight class and finished third in the middleweight and light heavyweight divisions. New Zealand had a runner-up in the heavyweight class. Trinidad placed third in the middle heavyweight and the heavyweight classes. British Guiana finished third in the bantamweight division as did Malaya in the featherweight class.

In the women's fencing, Miss Melody Coleman (N.Z.) won the foil individual contest with 6 wins. Miss Johanna Winter (Aus.) placed second with 5 wins and Miss Janet Hopner (Aus.) finished in third place, also with 5 wins.

Of the six titles contested in the men's fencing, England gained four: in the foil team with A. Ralph Cooperman, Allan Jay, R. Rene Paul and Michael Howard (both Jay and Paul were in the 1958 English champion team). They beat the Australians 5-3 and the Canadians 6-3.

The English épée team of Michael Howard, Peter Jacobs and John Pelling (Howard was in the 1958 English team), beat Australia 6-3 and Canada 5-3. In sabre individual England's third medal was won by A. Ralph Cooperman, who was the runner-up in both the 1954 and 1958 Games and who had 7 wins; and the fourth in sabre team with Michael Amberg, A. Cooperman and George Birks, who beat New Zealand's team 7-2 and Canada's 5-4, to win the event.

Scotland gained the title of foil individual, as Alexander Leckie recorded 7 wins. Australia won the title of épée individual with Ivan Lund, who won the 1954 championship. He had 7 wins to emerge as champion. "The Australian fencer, I. Lund, regained the Commonwealth épée title, which he won at Vancouver in 1954, here today. Lund, the man who took the Games oath on behalf of the competitors at the opening ceremony [was] competing in his fourth Empire Games".²⁷

In lawn bowls, England won two of the three titles: the singles was won by David Bryant with 24 points and the rinks with George Fleming, David Bryant, J. Leslie Watson and Sidney Drysdale, with 16 points. New Zealand gained the pairs title with Robert McDonald and Hugh Robson recording 18 points.

Scotland were runners-up in all three events, while Rhodesia placed third in the three events.

A few administrative problems were confronted in boxing before and during the Games:

...just 40 hours before the official opening [of the Games] the chef de mission of the Ghana team uttered a strong protest

²⁷ Ibid., November 29, 1962, p. 3, col. 4.

over the appointment of Dr. N. Herschmann, of South Africa, as a boxing judge and referee for the Games.... Mr. Ohene Djan... said... we are here competing where there is no colour bar and we are one big happy family... Why should anyone from countries... that cannot tolerate coloured people, be appointed to officiate?²⁸

Dr. Herschmann was appointed to officiate as an international judge at the Games by the Australian International Boxing Association. An agreement was reached on this issue to retain him to officiate in bouts other than those in which Ghana and Uganda were involved: "On the question of the South African judge, Dr. N. Herschmann, officials have decided he will not arbitrate where Ghanaian and Ugandan boxers are concerned".²⁹

Some inexplicable points decisions and some wavering refereeing rather marred the evening [due to] lack of qualified A.I.B.A. referees and judges for this competition... Official indecision reached its height after the featherweight bout between Stone (Aus.) and McDermott (Scot.). After three lively enough rounds, McDermott was given the verdict and seemed a shade lucky. Then a sudden announcement asked the two boxers to stay in the ring. After hurried consultation between the judges, agonized looks from the boxers, and boos from the crowd, the decision was confirmed instead of being reversed as expected.³⁰

Of the ten weight divisions contested, seven countries won titles,³¹ Australia, Ghana and Scotland won two each; Canada, Jamaica, New Zealand and Uganda won one each. Commenting on the overall performance of the teams, a correspondent reported that: "The standard of boxing was reasonably good,... The Ghanaians are the best all-round team - thanks to

²⁸ Ibid., November 21, 1962, p. 4, col. 1.

²⁹ Ibid., November 24, 1962, p. 3, col. 2.

³⁰ Ibid., November 29, 1962, p. 3, col. 5.

³¹ For details of the champions see Appendix K, pp. 233.

careful training, first by Sgt. J. Roy, and then by the former professional champion, Roy Ankrah".³² Useful observation was also made on the administrative problems and valuable suggestions were made, where, if observed, might prevent any future difficulty:

No sport during the Commonwealth Games here has had more problems than that of boxing, ranging from the protest... over the appointment of a South African judge to the necessity of recruiting team managers as ringside officials.... The jury has issued a statement saying that they had "recommended to the referees and judges commission of I.A.B.A. to make it a condition that participating countries in boxing in future must be accompanied by an international I.A.B.A. referee-judge..."³³

In the wrestling tournaments seven of the eight titles³⁴ contested were captured by wrestlers from Pakistan, with England taking the remaining one. The other countries that recorded places were Australia and Canada, which had three runners-up and one third place each; New Zealand had two third places; and Scotland had one wrestler who placed third.

In cycling, Australia captured four of the five titles³⁵ contested, placed second in two and third in one. England took one title, had one runner-up and three third places. New Zealand placed second in two and finished third in one.

The competitions were completed on Saturday, December 1st, and the ceremonial closing was performed with H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh in attendance.

³² Loc. cit.

³³ Ibid., November 30, 1962, p. 4, col. 6.

³⁴ For details of the champions see Appendix K, pp. 233.

³⁵ For the details of the results see Appendix K, pp. 233.

The Perth Games ended successfully, as did the previous Games. Technically there were great achievements, especially in swimming, where most of the world records of the Games were broken. Administratively, experience had taught the lesson of adequate provision of international judges recognized by appropriate international sports bodies for all future competitions, especially in boxing. The Commonwealth conference on physical education which preceded the Games presented highly academic research papers related to training methods.

The Games would be remembered among other things by the happy ending described as follows:

...the athletes took over and turned the Closing Ceremony into a hilarious and moving farewell to Perth and the VIIth Games. Little Albie Thomas, of Australia, wearing an England tracksuit, led a march of icecream sellers, masseurs and placard bearers who could vaguely be identified as the same men and women... Welsh boxer Rocky James mounted the podium to lead the 700-voice choir through Waltzing Matilda... The athletes marched out, arm in arm. Only then did the Duke of Edinburgh leave, his open car almost engulfed by waves of cooeing, cheering, laughing spectators. The crowd and athletes had turned the formal ceremony into something warm and infinitely moving. Undoubtedly the Seventh Games had achieved the primary objective of promoting inter-Commonwealth friendship.³⁶

³⁶ A Pictorial Record of the VIIth British Empire and Commonwealth Games, Perth, Australia: 1962, p. 48.

CHAPTER IX

THE EIGHTH BRITISH COMMONWEALTH GAMES

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AUGUST 4-13, 1966

The Eighth British Commonwealth Games was held in Kingston, Jamaica, from the fourth to the thirteenth of August, 1966. Jamaica thereby became the smallest independent country ever to stage the Games.

Thirty-four countries¹ in the Commonwealth were represented by a total of 1,316 athletes and officials participating in the nine different sports² contests. Because of lack of facilities two sports, bowls and rowing, were omitted from the list of sports that had been in the programme since the 1950 Games, and two new sports, badminton and shooting, were introduced for the first time.

The venues for the nine sports were the National Stadium for track and field and cycling, as well as both the opening and closing ceremonies; the Convention Hall, for badminton and wrestling; the Wareika Range and Twickenham Park, for shooting; the Excelsior School auditorium, for fencing; the Ward Theatre, for weight lifting; Sabina Park, for boxing; and the pool at the National Stadium site, for swimming and diving. Observers have made favourable comments on the siting of the venues:

...the various sports... athletics, swimming and diving, wrestling, badminton, fencing... [some sessions] and bore rifle shooting were actually conducted within four hundred yards from one another and only four miles from the University... this spelt careful planning and astute organization.³

¹ For the list of the countries, see Appendix I, pp. 227.

² For the list of sports, see Appendix H, pp. 225.

³ R. Shakespeare, Official Report of Team Manager, New Zealand Team to the 8th Commonwealth Games, 1966, p. 4.

...the siting of the three main venues - the National Stadium, the Swimming Pool and the newly constructed Convention Hall - within five minutes walking distance of each other was a masterpiece of planning which did not go unnoticed by overseas spectators.⁴

The traditional opening ceremony was celebrated in the presence of more than 30,000 spectators, during which H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh read the Queen's message, which was delivered in the stadium by Jamaica's Keith Gardner (Cardiff Games - double gold medallist).

The program of events was planned so as to avoid competition in the hot afternoons, because of the local weather conditions. It was necessary to make some unexpected changes to suit the competitors:

"The time tables,... were well planned to avoid the hottest and most humid part of the day, but... when high winds of the afternoon brought protests from the divers, the final dives were switched to the same early morning on which the memorable marathon battle was fought".⁵

The track and field titles contested included twenty-three men's and eleven women's events. In the women's events two Games records, in the long jump and shot put, were broken, two were equalled in the 100 yards and 4 x 110 yards relay; and one was established in the 440 yards, as it was the first time in which the event was competed.

The Australian team won seven of the eleven women's titles: the 100 yards with Mrs. D. Burge, who equalled the Games record of 10.6 sec. set in 1958; the 220 yards, also won by Mrs. Burge in 23.8 sec.; the 440 yards with Mrs. J. Pollock in 53.0 sec., which established a Games record; the 80 metres hurdles with Miss P. Kilborn in 10.9 sec.; the

⁴ World Sports, London: October, 1966, Vol. 32, No. 10, p. 23, col. 1.

⁵ Ibid., p. 21, col. 3.

4 x 110 yards relay in which J. Lamy, P. Kilborn, J. Bennett and D. Burge returned 45.3 sec. to equal the Games record set in 1958; the high jump with M. Brown at a height of 5 ft. 8 in.; and the javelin in which M. Parker threw a distance of 168 ft. 7 in.

The New Zealand team won two titles, in the shot put and discus, both won by V. Young, the double champion in the same two events at the 1962 Games in Perth. Miss Young broke her own Games record in the shot put, in which she set a new mark at 54 ft. 1-1/4 in., a distance approximately 4 ft. better than her previous record. England took one title, in the long jump, by the world record holder M. Rand, who "was not especially inspired in taking the women's long jump",⁶ though her jump of 20 ft. 10-1/2 in. was a new Games record. Canada took the 880 yards title in which A. Hoffman won in the time of 2 min. 4.3 sec.

The only other countries which achieved places in the women's track and field were Jamaica, with a second and third place in the 80 metres hurdles and the 440 yards, respectively, and Nigeria, with a third place in the long jump by Violet Odogwu, with a distance of 20 ft. 2-1/2 in.: "The most significant result of all the athletics was the third place in the long jump of Violet Odogwu of Nigeria. This was the first medal of any kind gained in any sport in the Games by an African woman."⁷

In the men's track and field, thirteen Games records were broken, two being established in the 20 mile walk and the decathlon, which were new events in the history of the Games, and one record in the 100 yards

⁶ Ibid., p. 27, col. 2.

⁷ Ibid.

was equalled.

Ten countries of the thirty-four participating in the Games won one or more track and field titles. Australia won four titles, in the 880 yards with N. Clough in a Games record time of 1 min. 46.9 sec., the 440 yards by K. Roche, in 51.0 sec., the high jump by L. Peckham at a height of 6 ft. 10 in., and the pole vault by T. Bickle at a height of 15 ft. 9 in., for a new Games record. England won four titles, the 120 yards hurdles by D. Hemery in 14.1 sec., the 20 miles walk, a new event in the history of the Games, by R. Wallwork in 2 hr. 44 min. 44.8 sec., the hammer throw by A. Payne with a distance of 203 ft. 4 in. and the javelin throw by J. Fitzsimmons with a distance of 261 ft. 9 in., a new Games record. Kenya won three titles and all three were Games records, K. Keino winning both the 1 mile and the 3 mile races in 3 min. 55.3 sec. and 12 min. 57.4 sec., respectively, the 6 miles by N. Temu, who beat Ron Clarke, the world record holder, winning in 27 min. 14.6 sec. New Zealand won three titles, the steeplechase by R. Welsh in 8 min. 29.6 sec., the decathlon, won by R. Williams with a total point score of 7,270, and the discus by L. Mills with a throw of 184 ft. 4 in.

Canada won two titles, the 100 yards with H. Jerome, who equalled the Games record of 9.4 sec., and the shot put by D. Steen, who set a Games record at 61 ft. 8 in. Ghana won two titles, and in both new Games records were set, the 220 yards by S. Allotey in 20.7 sec., and the 4 x 110 yards relay with E. Addy, B. Mends, J. Addy and S. Allotey, in 39.8 sec. Trinidad won two titles, and in both set Games records: the 440 yards with W. Mottley in 45.2 sec. and the 4 x 440 yards relay with L. Yearwood, K. Bernard, E. Roberts and W. Mottley, in 3 min. 2.8 sec.

Nigeria won one title, a new Games record being set in the hop, step and jump by S. Igun with a distance of 53 ft. 9-3/4 in. J. Alder won the marathon title for Scotland in 2 hr. 22 min. 7.8 sec., and Wales took the long jump title with I. Davies, at 26 ft. 2-3/4 in.

In the finals of the 100 yards all runners who finished in the first six places returned times of 9.5 sec. or better. This represented a considerable improvement on the previous standards in this event. Both H. Jerome (Can.) and T. Robinson (Bah.) finished together in 9.4 sec. "The 100 yards final was a great strain for athletes. It was not until 40 minues after the race that H. Jerome, of Canada, knew that at last he had won a major sprint title by beating T. Robinson, who for the third time took the silver medal in a games spring".⁸ E. Roberts (Tri.) placed third in 9.5 sec. D. Ejoke (Nig.), G. Eddy (Aus.), and S. Allotey (Gha.) finished fourth, fifth, and sixth, respectively, all in 9.5 sec.

In the 220 yards, fifty-three runners participated in the preliminary heats. In the final race, the eight athletes on the starting line were from six different countries; and when the race was completed

Ghana gained her first gold medal... when... Stan Allotey finished first... in 20.7 seconds... David Ejoke of Nigeria a finalist in the 100 yards took bronze in 21.0 seconds - eight-tenths of a second behind second-placed Roberts [of] Trinidad and Tobago.⁹

Allotey's winning time was a new Games record, while Ejoke's time equalled the previous Games record set in 1958 by Robinson of the Bahamas.

The 440 yards was won by W. Mottley (Tri.) in 45.2 sec., a new Games

⁸ The Times (London), August 8, 1966, p. 5, col. 2.

⁹ The Ghanaian Times, Accra: August 13, 1966, p. 1, col. 1.

record. K. Bernard (Tri.) placed second in 46.1 sec., and D. Domansky (Can.) finished in third place in 46.4 sec. The one mile race was one of the classics of the Games, because "Keino (Ken.), Simpson (Eng.), and Studd (N.Z.), all bettered Robert Bannister's 12 year old Games record of 3:58.8";¹⁰ the three placed first, second and third, respectively.

One of the major surprises of the Games came with the six miles race, in which the famous world record-holder, Ron Clarke of Australia, lost the Games title to a relatively unknown athlete, N. Temu of Kenya. The athletics correspondent of The Times (London) reported part of the race in these words:

N. Temu, a 22 year old Kenyan Army private, became the giant of the Commonwealth Games here... as he destroyed R. Clarke of Australia, and won the six miles with an almost unbelievable demonstration of racing judgement, power and speed. Twenty thousand spectators roared as Temu played Clarke at his cat-and-mouse game and crumpled away on the back straight... In half a lap Clarke, who had been as close to Temu as if tied by a string, had lost 5.3 sec., and he was never in the hunt again. But Temu was not content with winning. He accelerated, and covered the last lap like a miler in 59.4 sec... his final time of 27 min. 14.4 sec., topped more than a minute off his previous best and has been beaten by only three other athletes in the world. No statistics can do justice to the race. It ended like a knock-out in boxing, with Temu charging down the final straight, head back and teeth flashing in a grimace of effort, and then Clarke staggering off the track to weave his way to final collapse on his back in the high jump pit... Temu, meanwhile, went tirelessly jogging round, pursued by barefooted boys...,¹¹ carried by jubilant supporters...¹²

Of all the track events of the 1966 Games the three miles race

¹⁰ World Sports, London, October, 1966, Vol. 32, No. 10, p. 21, Col. 1.

¹¹ The Times, (London), August 8, 1966, p. 5, col. 1.

¹² Op. cit., Accra: August 9, 1966, p. 1, col. 4.

attracted the greatest publicity throughout the world, because of the potentials of Clarke and Keino:

If a psychiatrist asked me my word association with Kingston the answer would possibly be "Clarke v Keino" in one mouthful. For the meeting of the mighty record breaker from Australia and the mighty racer from Kenya over three miles is, on paper, the high point of the athletics programme of five days...¹³

The race was scheduled for Monday, August 8th, 9:25 p.m. As the 6 miles race which Clarke lost to Temu was run on the previous Saturday, August 6th, some observers felt that Clarke would not show up for the contest:

For most men, the stunning defeat by the little-known Temu would have needed weeks, perhaps even months, to get out of the system, but Clarke bravely came back two nights later to tackle a three miles field which included the full might of the Kenyan team, only to find himself chasing Keino yet again up the home straight as he has been forced to do in four of their five meetings since Tokyo.¹⁴

Keino's winning time of 12 min. 57.3 sec. became a new Games record. Clarke placed second in 12 min. 59.2 sec. and A. Rushmer (Eng.) finished third in 13 min. 8.6 sec. Keino, thereby, became a double-champion record breaker in two of the distance races of the 1966 Games.

The courage of Clarke, which deserved commendation, had not been overlooked:

When athletics historians come to write the story of the sixties in their sport, they should include the Commonwealth Games three miles here [Kingston] and honour, in defeat, Australia's Ron Clarke... he proved himself... as a man. As he sat in the interview room, Clarke looked at the two silver medals in his hand from the six and three miles and said "I've enough of these to decorate a Christmas tree. It makes me feel like quitting athletics. But I know, inside myself, what I must do. Give all

¹³ Worlds Sports, London: August, 1966, Vol. 32, No. 8, p. 14, col. 2.

¹⁴ Ibid., October, 1966, Vol. 32, No. 10, p. 23, col. 1.

I've got in the marathon and then go home and work on basic speed and run in mile races.¹⁵

The steeplechase was won by R. Welsh (N.Z.) in 8 min. 29.6 sec. K. O'Brien (Aus.) placed second and B. Kogo (Ken.) finished third. D. Hemery (Eng.) won the 120 yards hurdles in 14.1, which was .1 sec. outside the Games record set in 1958 by K. Gardner; J. Parker (Eng.) placed second and Ghulan Raziq (Pak.) finished in third place. The 440 yards hurdles went to K. Roche (Aus.) who finished in 51.0 sec. K. Agbabokha (Nig.) was second in 51.5 sec., while P. Warden (Eng.) finished in third place.

The marathon race was dramatic, partly from the organizational aspects, and partly from the race itself. On the one hand "the near-fiasco of the... marathon... was the result of the obstinacy of Jamaican officials who, after the race, argued loud and long with British eye witnesses about lack of direction for Alder (Scot.) and his runner-up, W. Adcocks of England".¹⁶ On the other hand

The race could be divided into three stages. The sun was rising when the runners trotted out of the... stadium, but after seven and a half miles... Clarke took over... At 14 miles Adcocks and Alder were gaining on Clarke, but it was at the feeding station at 15 miles that Clarke sopped for so long that he was passed by the British pair... After 21 miles Alder moved away steadily from Adcocks... confidently... With a mile to go I heard one official time keeper call out Alder, "two hours 25 minutes 26 seconds"... another incident of this comedy of errors, for after all... was over, Alder's winning time for the 26 miles 285 yards was 2 hr. 22 min. 7.8 sec... [when] Alder arrived by the stadium with more than 50 yards in hand he was misdirected away from the tunnel entrance, while Adcocks... was the first to find the right way in and gained a lead of nearly 30 yards...

¹⁵ The Times, (London), August 10, 1966, p. 5, col. 2.

¹⁶ Ibid., August 12, 1966, p. 5, col. 1.

In fact, Alder did not realize that Adcocks entered the stadium in a daze and never realized who was near him until Alder went by him with 250 yards to go... several minutes later R. Clarke, who had dropped out at 19 miles, could be seen sucking lumps of ice.¹⁷

J. Alder (Scot.) won in 2 hr. 22 min. 7.8 sec. and W. Adcocks (Eng.) was second. M. Ryan (N.Z.) finished in third place.

The 20 miles walk, which was contested for the first time in the history of the Games, was won by R. Wallwork (Eng.) in 2 hr. 44 min. 42.8 sec. R. Middleton (Eng.) was second, and N. Read (N.Z.) finished in third place. The two relays, the 4 x 110 yards and the 4 x 440 yards, were completed in Games record times. The 4 x 110 yards was won by the Ghanaian team in 39.8 sec., the host country - Jamaica - placed second in 40.0 sec., and the Australian team finished third. Wales, Canada and Nigeria finished fourth, fifth and sixth, respectively, in 40.4 sec., the time being better than the previous Games record; likewise, the first three finishers in the 4 x 440 yards relay, Trinidad, Canada and England, in that order, returned times that were better than the previous Games record. Trinidad's winning record time was 3 min. 2.8 sec.

The high jump was won by L. Peekham (Aus.) at a height of 6 ft. 10 in. S. Igun (Nig.) placed second with 6 ft. 8 in., while E. Norris (Bar.) finished in third place. In the pole vault the standard was again improved as T. Bickle (Aus.) cleared the bar at 15 ft. 9 in. to win the title. M. Bull (N.I.) placed second with 15 ft. 6 in. while G. Moro (Can.), who also won the bronze medal in the decathlon, finished third with 15 ft. 3 in. The long jump was completed, with L. Davies

¹⁷ The Times (London), August 12, 1966, p. 5, cols. 1-2.

(Wales) finishing in first place with 26 ft. 2-3/4 in. Davies complained as the "soaking of the long jump approach by the groundsman had come after the sun had moved away so that there was no chance to dry it out",¹⁸ but stated that otherwise "I feel so good I am not just thinking of 27 ft. anything..."¹⁹

The hop, step and jump resulted in a new Games record, as Sam Igun (Nig.), the runner-up in the high jump, leaped 53 ft. 9-3/4 in. to win, another Nigerian G. Ogan, placed second with 52 ft. 9 in., while F. Alsop (Eng.) finished in third place with 52 ft. 4-1/2 in. The shot put went to a Canadian, D. Steen, who won with a distance of 61 ft. 8 in.; L. Mills (N.Z.) was second with 60 ft. 3-1/4 in., and G. Puce (Can.) finished third. In the discus throw L. Mills (N.Z.), who placed in the shot put, won with 184 ft. 4 in. G. Puce (Can.) was second with 183 ft. 6 in., while R. Tait (N.Z.) finished third. The hammer throw was won by A. Payne (Eng.) with 203 ft. 4 in., Praveen Kumar (Ind.) was second with 197 ft. 3 in. while Muhammad Iqbal (Pak.) finished third. The javelin throw completed the field events and it was won with a new Games record toss of 261 ft. 9 in. by J. Fitzsimmons (Eng.). N. Birks (Aus.) placed second and Muhammad Nawaz (Pak.) finished third.

The results of the track and field events show that African athletes were more successful than in the previous Games. The famous sport writer Don Wood, of World Sports, "summing up" his writing on track and field at the 1966 Games, wrote: "When we think of Keino, Temu, and Violet Odogwu, Agbabokha, Allotey, Kogo and all others we

^{18,19} World Sports, London: October, 1966, Vol. 32, No. 10, p. 27, col. 3.

might be most accurate if we call the Eighth Commonwealth Games Africa's Games".²⁰

In swimming, a total of twenty-four events, made up of thirteen men's and eleven women's, were contested. Out of this number twelve world records were broken, and eighteen Games records broken.

"The ACEs were Australia, Canada... England, with New Zealand and Scotland having fringe medal successes, and no other country stood on the victory rostrum".²¹ Australia captured eleven of the titles, Canada took six, England five, and New Zealand one. The four diving titles went to England.

In the women's events, Australia took one title, Canada five and England five. This represented a big upsurge for Canada in swimming as compared with her performance in previous Games. The success achieved by the Canadian women swimmers was largely due to the performance of Elaine Tanner.

"Tiny Elaine Tanner, 5 ft. 2 in. (1.57 m) of power packed versatility and the most successful woman swimmer of the Games, contributed in a way out of all proportion to her size to Canada's fine record in Jamaica. She won four golds, including one for a relay, and three silvers and broke two world records".²²

In the 100 yards freestyle, M. Lay (Can.) won the title in 1 min. 2.3 sec., L. Bell (Aus.) was second and J. Murphy (Aus.) finished third. The 440 yards freestyle was dominated by Australian swimmers who swept the first three places. The world record holder in the event, K. Wainwright, won the race in 4 min. 38.8 sec., which was better than her own

²⁰ Ibid., col. 2.

²¹ Ibid., p. 29, cols. 1-2.

²² Ibid., col. 3.

world record of 4 min. 43.9 sec. J. Thorn and K. Herford finished second and third, respectively.

The 110 yards back stroke and the 220 yards back stroke were won by L. Ludgrove (Eng.), who was world record holder in the 220 yards back stroke. She set a Games record in the 110 yards back stroke of 1 min. 9.2 sec., and equalled her own world record of 2 min. 28.5 sec. in winning the 220 yards back stroke. Elaine Tanner (Can.) was second in both events, while J. Franklin (Eng.) placed third in the 110 yards back stroke and M. Macrae (N.Z.) finished third in the 220 yards back stroke.

In the 110 yards breast stroke, English girls, D. Harris and J. Slattery, were first and runner-up, respectively; H. Saville (Aus.) finished third. Miss Harris's winning time of 1 min. 19.7 sec. was a new Games record. Miss Slattery won the 220 yards breast stroke in a new Games record time of 2 min. 50.3 sec. S. Mitchell of England placed second in the same time.

Elaine Tanner of Canada won the 110 yards butterfly in 1 min. 6.3 sec. (a Games record), the 220 yards butterfly in 2 min. 29.9 sec. (world record), and the 440 yards individual medley in 5 min. 26.3 sec. (Games record). In the 110 yards butterfly, J. Gegan (Aus.) was second, and A. Barner (Eng.) placed third; in the 220 yards butterfly, M. Corson (Can.) was runner-up and A. Barner (Eng.) took her second bronze medal. In the 440 yards individual medley J. Murphy (Aus.), who finished third in the 100 yards freestyle, placed second, and J. Hughes (Eng.) finished third.

The 4 x 110 yards freestyle relay was won by Canada in the new world record time of 4 min. 10.8 sec. The team consisted of E. Tanner,

PLATE XIX



Sam. Igun (Nigeria),
Triple jump champion,
runner-up high jump, 1966



Diving at the Games pool, 1966

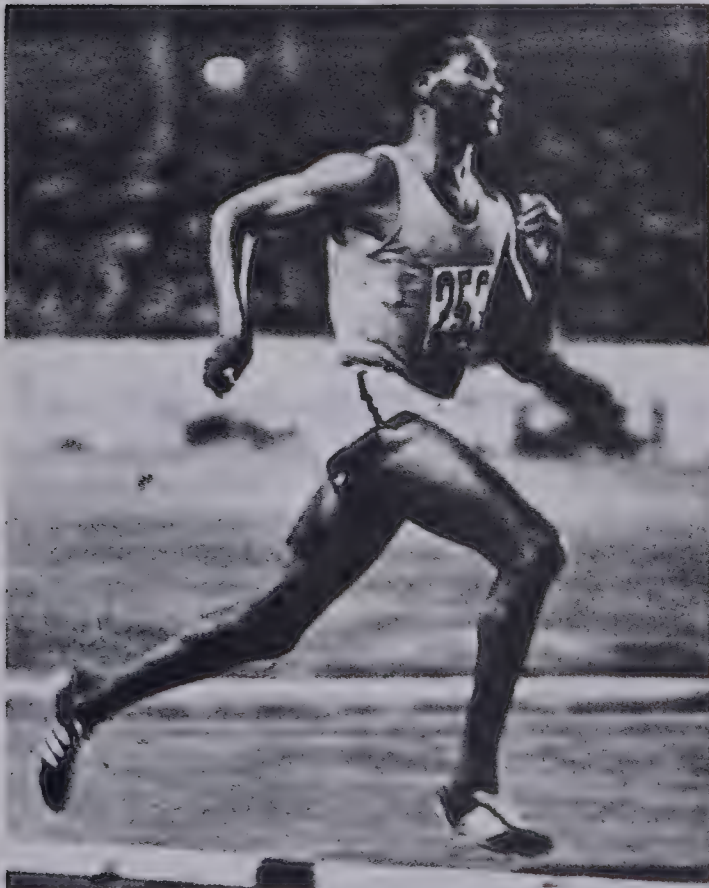


Elaine Tanner (Canada), Champion in
four women's swimming events, broke
two world records, 1966

PLATE XX



The Duke of Edinburgh receiving the Queen's Message from the hands of Keith Gardner (Jamaica)



Kipchoge Keino (Kenya),
Champion, One Mile and
Three Mile races, 1966



Valerie Young (New Zealand), Champion,
Women's Shot put & Discus, 1966

J. Hughes, H. Kennedy and M. Lay. Australia placed second while England was third. England won the 4 x 110 yards medley relay, breaking the world record with 4 min. 40.6 sec. Canada placed second, and Australia was third.

The high board diving was won by J. Newman (Eng.) with 494.35 points while her team mate K. Rowlatt won the springboard event with 735.5 points. In the springboard diving, "the youngest competitor in the Eighth Games and possibly any Commonwealth Games... ten-year-old diver Betty Sullivan (Jamaica)"²³ placed seventh with 353.05 points.

Australian swimmers dominated the men's swimming as they captured ten of the thirteen titles; Canada took two and England had one title. The 110 yards freestyle was won by M. Wenden (Aus.) in the new Games record time of 54.0 sec., R. McGregor (Scot.) was second in 54.2 sec., while D. Dickson (Aus.) finished third with 54.6 sec.

In the 440 yards freestyle the world record was broken by R. Windle (Aus.) in the time of 4 min. 15.0 sec., J. Bennett (Aus.) placed second and R. Hutton (Can.) finished in third place. The 1,650 yards freestyle was won by R. Jackson (Aus.) in 17 min. 25.9 sec. J. Gilchrist (Can.) was second in 17 min. 33.9 sec. and R. Hutton (Can.) finished in third place for the second time.

Peter Reynolds (Aus.) won Games titles in the 110 yards back stroke in 1 min. 2.4 sec., the 220 yards back stroke in the world record breaking time of 2 min. 12.0 sec., and the 440 yards individual medley, breaking the world record, finishing in 4 min. 50.8 sec. R. Hutton (Can.) was

²³ The Times of India, Bombay & Delhi: August 9, 1966, p. 12, cols. 2-3.

second in the 110 yards back stroke in 1 min. 2.7 sec., the 220 yards back stroke in 2 min. 13.5 sec. and the 440 yards individual medley in 4 min. 51.8 sec.

I. O'Brien (Aus.) and H. Graham (N.Z.) finished first and second, respectively, in both the 110 yards breast stroke and the 220 yards breast stroke; O'Brien broke world records in both events with times of 1 min. 8.2 sec. for the 110 yards breast stroke and 2 min. 29.3 sec. for the 220 yards breast stroke.

In the 110 yards butterfly R. Jacks (Can.) won the title in 1 min. 0.3 sec. to establish a Games record for the new event and G. Dunn (Aus.) placed second. D. Garrard (N.Z.) established a Games record as he won the 220 yards butterfly in 2 min. 12.7 sec. B. Hill (Aus.) placed second with 2 min. 12.8 sec.

The Australian team with M. Wenden, P. Reynold,²⁴ D. Dickson and R. Windle, broke world records in the two relays, the 4 x 110 yards freestyle in 3 min. 35.6 sec., and the 4 x 220 yards freestyle in 7 min. 59.5 sec. The Canadian team placed second in both relays, returning 3 min. 42.3 sec. in the 4 x 110 yards freestyle and 8 min. 15.0 sec. in the 4 x 220 yards freestyle. In the 4 x 110 yards freestyle relay the time of 3 min. 43.7 sec., returned by the English team - who finished in the third place - was better than the previous Games record.

The last relay, the 4 x 110 yards medley, was won by the Canadian team of R. Hutton, L. Chase, R. Jacks and J. Gilchrist in 4 min. 10.5 sec. England placed second in 4 min. 11.3 sec., and New Zealand finished

²⁴ In the 4 x 110 yard freestyle relay J. Ryan replaced P. Reynolds.

in third place in 4 min. 17.5 sec.

The results show that Peter Reynolds of Australia won four titles, the 110 yards back stroke, the 220 yards back stroke record, the 440 yards individual medley and was a member of the 4 x 220 yards freestyle relay, thereby finishing as the athlete with the highest number of swimming titles in the Games. R. Hutton of Canada won a total of eight swimming medals at the Games in the following events: one gold for the 4 x 110 yards medley relay; five silvers for the 4 x 220 yards freestyle relay, the 4 x 110 yards freestyle relay, the 440 yards individual medley, the 110 yards and the 220 yards back stroke; and two bronze medals for the 1,650 yards and 440 yards freestyle. He thereby emerged as the swimmer who contributed greatest to the success of the Canadian men's swimming team. In men's diving, the winner of both the springboard and high board events was B. Phelps of England. He thereby repeated his 1962 Perth success as a double title winner in diving. When his 1958 Cardiff Games second place position is considered, he became the diver with the most medals in the event in the history of the Games.

In boxing, eight weight division titles were contested and five countries won one or more titles. Ghana won three, in the flyweight with S. Shittu, the welterweight with E. Blay and the middleweight with J. Darkey. Nigeria won two titles, in the bantamweight with E. Ndukwu and the lightweight with A. Andeh. England won two, in the light middleweight with M. Rowe and the light heavyweight with R. Tighe. Northern Ireland and New Zealand won one each, in the light welterweight with J. McCourt and the heavyweight with W. Kini. Ghana thereby retained her position as the overall winner in the Games boxing, which she

PLATE XXI



J. Addy, S. Allotey, B. Mends & E. Addy (Ghana), Men's 4 x 110 yards relay champion, 1966



Tan Aik Huang & Yew Cheng Hoe (Malaysia), Men's Doubles champions, Badminton, 1966



Left to Right: S. Sable (India), runner-up, M. Nazir (Pakistan), champion, & P. Michienzi (Canada), third, Flyweight-wrestling, 1966

established in the 1962 Games in Perth.

In wrestling, eight titles were contested and three countries, Pakistan, India and Canada won one or more titles. Pakistan won four, in the flyweight with "Nazir Mohammad, 16 year old student from Gujranwala, about 40 miles from Lahore...",²⁵ the featherweight with Muhammad Akhtar, the welterweight with Muhammad Basir, and the middleweight with Muhammad Faiz. India won three titles, in the bantamweight with Bishaub Singh, the lightweight with Mukhtjar Singh, and the heavyweight with Bhim Singh. Canada won the light heavyweight with R. Chamberot. Pakistan thereby retained her place as the overall title winners in wrestling, established in the 1962 Games in Perth.

In weight lifting, seven weight class titles were contested. On the basis of total weight lifted in each weight class, four Games records were broken, in the featherweight, lightweight, middleweight and light heavyweight classes. Six countries won titles. England won two, in the bantamweight with P. MacKenzie (705 lb. total weight), and the middle heavyweight by L. Martin (1,096-1/4 lb.). Wales won the featherweight with Chung Kum Weng (743-1/2 lb.); Trinidad won the lightweight with H. Gittens (809-1/4 lb.); Canada won the middleweight with P. St. Jean (892-1/2 lb.); Australia won the light heavyweight with G. Vakakis (925-1/2 lb.) and D. Oliver of New Zealand won the heavyweight (1,096-1/2 lb.).

The highlight of the weight lifting was the deliberate change made in the order of the programme to enable Louis Martin of England, who

²⁵ Dawn, Karachi: August 13, 1966, p. 4, col. 3.



Left to Right: G. Manners (England), runner-up,
L. Martin (England), champion, & D. Lawson (Jamaica),
Middle-heavy weight, weight lifting, 1966



Jubilant Kenyans give N. Temu
welcome lift after winning
the six mile race, 1966

was born in Jamaica, the Games champion in the middle heavyweight class, to take the stage last:

The normal order of weight was switched in order that Martin would take the stage last, and realising what was expected of him, Jamaica's strongest son did not want to disappoint onlookers. He lifted to win the medal and dismissed any thoughts of world records... the bar was wrongly loaded 22 lb. more than he wanted or needed to take. Martin folded like a jack knife as he attempted the lift and immediately realised the mistake. As the clang of weights being removed echoed through the hushed theatre... Martin allowed himself his first smile and the gold medal was his.²⁶

In fencing, women's team foil was added to the programme for the first time, and it was won by J. Wardell-Yerburgh, J. Pearce and S. Parker (Eng.). The individual foil was won by J. Wardell-Yerburgh for the English team.

In the men's events, England won all six titles²⁷ contested. England thereby maintained its supremacy in fencing in the history of the Games.

Five events were contested in cycling: the 1,000 metres sprint, 1,000 metres time trial, 4,000 metres individual pursuit, 10 miles track and the 120 miles road races. Games records were broken in three of them: the 1,000 metres time trial by R. Gibbon (Tri.) in 1 min. 9.6 sec. (Gibbon also won the 1,000 metres sprint race); the 4,000 metres individual pursuit by H. Porter (Eng.) in 4 min. 56.6 sec., and the 120 miles road race by Peter Buckley, who won the first gold medal for Isle of Man, when he finished in 5 hr. 7 min. 52.5 sec., in front of

²⁶ World Sports, London: October, 1966, Vol. 32, No. 10, p. 23, col. 2.

²⁷ For details of the results, see Appendix K, pp. 233.

D. Thomas (N.Z.) who placed second in 5 hr. 12 min. 1.2 sec., and L. Byers (N.Z.), who finished third in 5 hr. 12 min. 19.8 sec. All three times in the latter events were better than the previous Games record.

In badminton, one of the new sports introduced to the Games for the first time, there was tremendous enthusiasm shown by the countries entering the competition, in both the men's and the women's championships. This included 28 men and 21 women for the singles and 40 men and women for the doubles. Ten countries were represented: Australia, Canada, England, India, Jamaica, Malaysia, New Zealand, Scotland, Singapore and Wales.

In the women's tournaments, Angela Bairstow (Eng.) emerged as champion in the singles. She had a bye in the first round; beat S. Phillips (Jam.) 11-0, 11-0 in the second round, P. Esplay (Can.) 11-6, 11-2 in the quarter finals, U. Smith (Eng.) 11-7, 11-3 in the semi-final, and S. Whittaker (Can.) 11-5, 11-3 in the final, to become the first women's singles badminton champion in the history of the Games.

In the doubles games H. Horton and U. Smith (Eng.) had a bye in the first round; beat P. Laman and C. Bennett (Jam.) 15-0, 15-6 in the second round; defeated Teoh Siew Yong and R. Ang (Mal.) 18-13, 15-16 in the semi-finals, and beat A. Bairstow and W. Rogers (Eng.) 15-7, 15-7 to win the title.

In the men's tournament, the singles title was won by Tan Aik Huang (Mal.). He beat K. Turner (Aus.) 15-8, 15-4 in the first round; N. Natekar (Ind.) 15-5, 15-10 in the second round; W. Macdonell (Can.) 15-10, 15-6 in the quarter final, and Yew Cheng Hoe (Mal.) 15-8, 15-8 in the final. The men's doubles was won by Tan Aik Huang and Yew Cheng

Hoe of Malaysia, who beat Tan Yee Khan and Ng Boon Bee (Mal.) 15-8, 15-5 in the final game to win the title.

The mixed doubles series was won by R. Mills and A. Bairstow of England who beat A. Jordan and H. Horton of England, 7-15, 15-8, 15-12 in the final to win the title.

In shooting, which was also contested for the first time in the history of the Games, five events were contested, centre fire pistol, .22 rapid fire, .22 free pistol, .303 rifle and small-bore rifle. The titles were won by Canada with two, England two and Wales one.

The centre fire pistol went to J. Lee (Can.) with 576 points. A. Clark of England was second with 575 points while J. Machado (Jam.) was third with 571 points. In the .22 rapid fire, A. Clark (Eng.), the runner-up in the centre fire pistol, won the title with 585 points, and M. Papps (Aus.) placed second. In the .22 free pistol C. Sexton (Eng.) won with 544 points and J. Sobrian (Can.) placed second. Lord Swansea (Wal.) won the .303 rifle with 394 points and R. Stewart (P & NG) was second with 381 points. The small-bore rifle was won by G. Boa (Can.) with 587 points, while B. Lacey (N.Z.) placed second with 585 points.

With the conclusion of shooting, the competitions of the Eighth British Commonwealth Games were completed.

The closing ceremony was performed in a different way from what was traditional for the Games. Only the medal winners participated in the closing parade. However, it has been referred to as a "trial closing ceremony" by R. Shakespeare, New Zealand's team manager, who

considered it "... a great success",²⁸ but another eye-witness, Bruce Kidd of Canada, the 1962 Games champion in the 6 miles race, commenting on the closing ceremony of Kingston's Games, wrote:

...A much more serious threat to Games harmony, however, was the butchering of the Final Ceremony... the Games Committee restricted all but medal winners from the final parade, and these athletes were segregated into groups of gold, silver and bronze. The disaster of Perth, which the committee sought to avoid was a spontaneous emotionally charged parade, in which many athletes exchanged uniforms, embraced each other and even cried, and everyone joined hands and sang. It was exactly the spirit of friendship and goodwill that international competitions should encourage. I count it the most memorable experience of my athletic career. A parade of medal winners is a poor substitute. The athlete who finishes up the track is no less a champion and deserves to be part of the closing ceremony. He fights equally hard and often suffers more than his rival on the victory dais. It is an unfortunate precedent. I hope it is never followed.²⁹

It is hoped that the Games Committee will resolve the issue of the closing ceremony and will do nothing that may distract from the original aims of the Games which, among other things, are the promotion of friendship and brotherhood among all youth participating in the Games.

The Games ended successfully, to the credit of both the organizers and the competitors. On the basis of the title winners only, England won the most titles with 33, Australia had 23, Canada 14, New Zealand 8, Ghana 5, Trinidad 5, Pakistan 4, Kenya 4, India 3, Nigeria 3, Wales 3, Malaysia 2, and 1 each for the Isle of Man, Northern Ireland and Scotland.

²⁸ R. Shakespeares, "Official Report of Team Manager, New Zealand to the 8th Commonwealth Games," 1966, p. 4.

²⁹ Bruce Kidd, "Reflections on the 8th Commonwealth Games", Canadian Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, October-November, 1966, Vol. 33, No. 1, p. 12, col. 2.

CHAPTER X

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This final chapter projects two dimensions of the study: a summary of the research from the point of view of the technical achievements of the competitions; and some of the sociological and psychological implications of the Games.

According to the records of the Games Federation, forty-six different countries¹ have participated at the competitions one or more times. Some of these countries no longer exist separately. Newfoundland, for example, has been part of Canada since 1949, while Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak became federated under the name Malaysia in 1963. South Africa is no longer a member of the Commonwealth.

Five countries, Australia, Canada, England, New Zealand, Scotland and Wales have participated in all eight Games since their inception. Guyana (formally British Guiana) and Northern Ireland have each participated in seven Games. Fiji, Rhodesia, South Africa and Trinidad have attended six times. Bermuda, Ceylon, India and Jamaica participated five times. Bahamas, Barbados, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Singapore, Uganda and Hong Kong attended four times, and Gibraltar, Isle of Man, Jersey, Malaya and Mauritius, three times. Dominica, Malta, Newfoundland, Papua and New Guinea, Sabah (N. Borneo), Sarawak, Sierra Leone, S. Arabia (Aden), St. Vincent, Tanzania and British Honduras, twice, and one time for Antigua, Malaysia, St. Lucia and Zambia.

The highest number of countries which participated in the competitions

¹ For the list of the countries, see Appendix C, pp. 210.

at any given time was thirty-five. It is expected that this number might increase in the future. "Invitations have already been sent out to 40 countries, and if all accept the IXth Games to be held from July 16-25 next Year [1970] will be the biggest in its 40 years history".² A total of 680 titles in 11 various sports have been contested since the inception of the Games in Hamilton, Canada, in 1930, until the close of the Kingston, Jamaica, Games in 1966. Twenty-six countries won one or more titles. England topped the list with 198 titles distributed throughout all eleven sports, the only country which succeeded in winning titles in all sports of the Games. Australia have won 176 championships, out of which 63 were in swimming alone, which was the highest number of titles won in that event by any one country. Canada won 86 gold medals, out of which 14 were in wrestling alone, thereby tying Pakistan to top the list in that sport. South Africa had 60 titles by 1958, when she last took part in the Games. New Zealand won 48, half of which was gained in track and field alone. Scotland achieved 28 victories, nine each in boxing and swimming in which they won most titles, while Pakistan won 16 titles, in two events: track and field and wrestling, with 2 and 14 wins respectively. Jamaica gained 8 (1 in boxing, 7 in track and field). Ghana won 8 (5 in boxing, 3 in track and field). Wales gained 7, Kenya and Trinidad and Tobago, 6 each. India gained 5 (1 each in weight lifting and track and field, 3 in wrestling), Nigeria won 5 (2 in boxing, 3 in track and field) while Northern Ireland, Malaya and Singapore won 4 each. Ceylon and S. Rhodesia had 2 each, and 1 each

² World Sports, London: May, 1969, p. 41, cols. 2-3.

for the Bahamas, Barbados, Isle of Man, Fiji, Guyana, N. Rhodesia and Uganda.

Taking the number of times the various countries have participated in the Games into consideration, the overall results of the competitions represent a pattern which reflects the sports in which various participating countries had achieved greater success than others. The ACE's (Australia, Canada, England) and also Scotland and Wales have emerged as specialists in aquatics, with brilliant achievements that established world record standards. New Zealand has not lagged behind by any means, and for her size she has made an impressive mark in many facets of sport, and for both men and women. The African and the Caribbean countries are emerging as powerful track and field nations by world standards, and in addition Ghana and Nigeria have been prominent in one sport - boxing. The South East Asian countries, among which are India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaysia, Singapore and Hong Kong have demonstrated talent in weight lifting, wrestling and badminton, in particular; it will require a number of studies beyond the scope of the present thesis to exhaust the possible analyses which might cover this aspect of the Games in sufficient detail; but the summary presented herein is primarily an overall impression of the historical development of the Games. Performances have steadily improved over the years, to the extent that breaking and equalling of world records have become common occurrences in the friendly sports contests among a family of nations.

This study was not designed to carry out any empirical, sociological or psychological analyses of the Games, as such an exercise would, no doubt, require specialized research techniques different in many

respects from those employed in this historical investigation. But a careful and objective observation of the interactions among the people involved during the celebrations, the athletes, officials and spectators, has made possible a number of general statements which can be explained in terms of some sociological and psychological concepts. This is understandable because Dovring asserts that:

...any human activity has a social aspect... The historian himself, of course, is no exception... He is the outcome of a social environment... he needs a purpose for doing anything. Studying the past of mankind he cannot avoid frequent references to social phenomena, both for his purpose and in his object of study.³

During the eight Games under investigation a total of 6,724 competitors and officials participated, and more than 400,000 spectators watched the opening ceremonies. It is important to emphasize that in most cases the stadia used were full to capacity. The willingness of the athletes to compete against one another under the rules that govern the various sports, fulfils the basic concepts of cooperation and association.

Ulrich contends that,

The morality of sport furnishes a testing ground for all of the accepted processes of interaction and structures these processes in such a way that they are acceptable to the societal standard... Although there is a tendency to emphasize the competitive aspect of sports and games... competition cannot occur without cooperation.⁴

Reporters at each of the Games are unanimous in expressing the spirit of cooperation among the participants:

³ Folke Dovring, History as a Social Science, The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1960, p. 1.

⁴ Celeste Ulrich, The Social Matrix of Physical Education, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1968, p. 87.

The Games... proved that the members of the Empire family can meet in competitions... it is true, perfect harmony reigned all the time... [among] competitors that certainly has never yet, to my knowledge, been found in Olympic competitions. There was great friendliness and it did not matter... with the competitors who won.⁵

The success of this meeting provided full proof of the existence of the spirit of comradeship and cooperation between members...⁶

Throughout this study, there was no report of hostility among the competitors on account of losing in any event.

The athletes have been drawn from different walks of life: teenage pupils from schools, secretaries from offices, policemen from the forces, mechanics from workshops; university students, teachers, businessmen, housewives and members of parliament, to mention but a few. The diversity of the background of the athletes suggests the concept of status. It is significant to report that there was no evidence that social status caused any hindrance to friendly participation in the time-honoured sense of sportsmanship in any of the Games. At this juncture it is appropriate to focus on the role being played by all the officials connected with the Games, most of whom belong to upper social strata in their societies.

The first Patron of the Games Federation was His Majesty King George V, and he was succeeded by H.M. King George VI, and then by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, the present Patron. Each of the officials,⁷ Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Chairmen, Honorary Treasurers and Secretaries of the Federation has normally been drawn from the upper social strata.

⁵ Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, Minutes, 1930, p. 80.

⁶ Official Programme, B.E.G., London, 1934, foreword.

⁷ For the names of the officials see Appendix E, pp. 219.

The same set-up exists, to a great extent, in the individuals from the various associations governing the Games in each of the participating countries. In this connection, this study has shown the amount of selfless and valuable contributions made by people of the upper classes in promoting an activity that offers so much attraction and pleasure to thousands of spectators and competitors from all classes of their societies.

Reactions to the results of the competitions have been expressed by individuals and nations in different ways which will, perhaps, take psychological-type research to analyse adequately. Miss Dawn Fraser, for example, the secretary-swimmer from Australia, who was champion in events in both the 1958 and 1962 Games, answered questions after breaking another world record:

"You must make each race as important to yourself as all the others by channelling your strength and knowledge into the necessary nervous energy that makes you win. I shook like a leaf before this freestyle final and it took me about two hours and a half to recover from the excitement. It is six years since I broke my first world record, but the thrill is still there".⁸

Some of the emerging countries have seen the success achieved by their athletes as prestigious to their national image abroad. There was no evidence of ill feeling where others among them have not achieved comparable success. Rather, reports have shown that they have taken pleasure in participating, in the spirit of de Coubertin's words "... The essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well..."

...The success of Keino a Kenyan policeman, followed the six miles win by another Kenyan, Naftali Temu, earlier in the Games. The news of Keino's win was flashed to the President [of Kenya] Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, who is holidaying on the coast. Mr. Rowland Nagla,

⁸ The Times (London), November 26, 1962, p. 4, col. 2.

Minister of Social Services, sent a telegram to the Kenyan team at Kingston saying: Everyone is delighted here [Kenya] Congratulations .⁹

The Accra International Airport was a scene of gaiety and colour when Ghana's victorious and 19 man contingent returned home by air last night from Kingston, Jamaica where they took part in the Eighth Commonwealth Games... the athletes and boxers were accorded a traditional hilarious welcome as drums throbbed amid singing and deafening cheers by the hundreds of sports enthusiasts who had gathered at the airport to welcome their heroes back home.¹⁰

The Games have, no doubt, achieved the objectives for which they were instituted. They have accomplished some unintended benefits for individual participants as well as for mankind. Some of these achievements can be inferred from a letter written to the editor of The Times (London), by the "Empire Games Appeal Committee" of England when asking for general contributions to send an English team to the New Zealand Games:

...the Games have become a great Commonwealth institution. Anyone who has spoken with members of past teams or with the athletes who hope to go this year, will understand that such a visit to a distant Commonwealth country is not only a landmark in an athlete's career, it is also an educational experience which, the young men and women will never forget. The Games have certainly served to strengthen the bonds of friendship and understanding between all members of the Commonwealth, from whatever continent and whatever race they may belong...¹¹

When the British Commonwealth Games celebrates its 40th birthday in Edinburgh in July, 1970, in all probability many people who were connected with the first Games in 1930 in one way or the other will still be living. The multiple achievements of the Games during this period of time are outstanding. The enthusiasm with which countries apply to

⁹ The Ghanaian Times, Accra: August 10, 1966, p. 11.

¹⁰ Ibid., August 20, 1966, p. 12.

¹¹ The Times (London), August 3, 1949, p. 5, col. 5.

stage the Games is a testimony to their popularity in the Commonwealth and the desire to continue them in the future. The 1974 Games would most probably be awarded to Christchurch, New Zealand, when the General Assembly of the Games Federation meets at Edinburgh, Scotland in July, 1970. It is already evident that applications to stage the 1978 Games will be made in Edinburgh. For example, by 22nd December, 1969, six cities in Canada namely, Edmonton, Hamilton, Quebec City, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver have submitted letters to the President of the British Commonwealth Games Association of Canada, expressing interest in staging the Games of 1978. The continuation of the Games would appear to be assured for many years to come.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

MAP OF THE WORLD SHOWING "THE BRITISH EMPIRE 1918"

MAP OF THE WORLD SHOWING "THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1918"¹

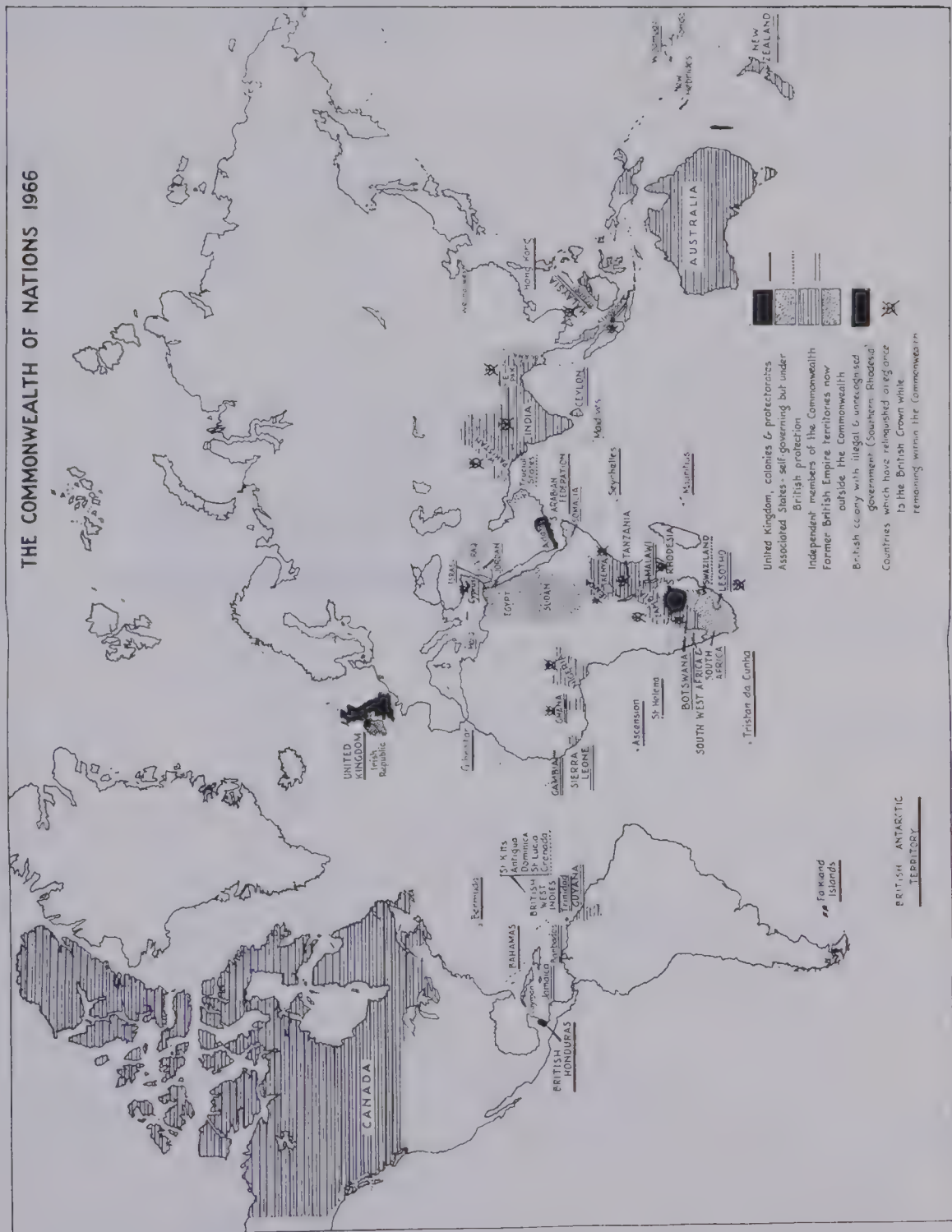


APPENDIX B

MAP OF THE WORLD SHOWING "THE COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS 1966"

APPENDIX B

MAP OF THE WORLD SHOWING "THE COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS, 1966"²



APPENDIX C

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AFFILIATED TO

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH GAMES FEDERATION

APPENDIX C

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATED TO

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH GAMES FEDERATION

(also abbreviations of countries that have participated in the Games but no longer exist separately or now outside the Commonwealth*)

- ANTIGUA (Ant.): British Commonwealth Games Association of Antigua
 AUSTRALIA (Aus.): Australian British Commonwealth Games Association
 BAHAMAS (Bah.): Bahamas Olympic Association
 BARBADOS (Bab.): Barbados Olympic Association
 BERMUDA (Berm.): Bermuda Olympic Association
 BRITISH HONDURAS (B.H.): British Honduras Amateur Athletic Association
 BRUNEI (Bru.): Brunei Amateur Athletic Association
 CANADA (Can.): British Commonwealth Games Association of Canada
 CEYLON (Cey.): Ceylon Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association
 DOMINICA (Dom.): Dominica Amateur Weight Lifters' Association
 ENGLAND (Eng.): British Commonwealth Games, Council for England
 FIJI (Fij.): Fiji Amateur Sports Association and British Commonwealth Games Association
 GAMBIA (Gam.): New at the time of writing
 GHANA (Gh.): Ghana Olympics and Overseas Games Committee
 GIBRALTER (Gil.): The British Commonwealth Games Association of Gibraltar
 GUYANA (Guy.): Guyana Olympic International and British Commonwealth Games Association
 GUERNSEY (Gne.): Guernsey Sports Council
 HONG KONG (H.K.): Amateur Sports Federation and Olympic Committee of Hong Kong
 INDIA (Ind.): Indian Olympic Association
 ISLE OF MAN (I.M.): British Commonwealth Games, Council for Isle of Man
 JAMAICA (Jam.): Jamaica Olympic Association
 JERSEY (Jer.): British Commonwealth Games Association of Jersey
 KENYA (Ken.): British Commonwealth Games Association of Kenya
 MALAWI (Mai.): Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association of Malawi
 MALAYSIA (Malay.): Olympic Council of Malaysia
 MALTA (Mal.): Malta Olympic Council
 MANX (Man.): Manx British Commonwealth Games Association
 MAURITIUS (Maur.): Mauritius Sports Association
 NEW ZEALAND (N.Z.): New Zealand Olympic and British Commonwealth Games Association
 NIGERIA (Nig.): Nigeria Olympic and British Commonwealth Games Association
 NORTHERN IRELAND (N.I.): British Commonwealth Games, Council for Northern Ireland
 PAKISTAN (Pak.): Pakistan Olympic Association
 PAPUA & NEW GUINEA (P. & N.G.): Papua and New Guinea Commonwealth Games Committee
 RHODESIA (Rho.): Rhodesia Commonwealth Games Committee

ST. LUCIA (St. L.): St. Lucia Olympic Association

ST. VINCENT (St. V.): St. Vincent Amateur Athletic Association and Cyclist Union

SCOTLAND (Scot.): British Commonwealth Games, Council for Scotland

SIERRA LEONE (S.L.): Sierra Leone Amateur Sports Council

SINGAPORE (Sing.): Singapore Olympic and Sports Council

SWAZILAND (Swa.): New at the time of writing

TANZANIA (Tanz.): Tanzania Amateur Sports Federation and Olympic Committee

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO (Trin.): Trinidad and Tobago Olympic Association

UGANDA (Ug.): Uganda Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association

WALES (Wa.): British Commonwealth Games, Council for Wales

ZAMBIA (Zamb.): Zambia Olympic and Commonwealth Association

* MALAYA (Mala.)

* NEWFOUNDLAND (NFD.)

* SABAAH (N. BORNEO) (Sab.)

* SARAWAK (Sar.)

* SOUTH AFRICA (S.A.)

* SOUTH ARABIA (ADEN.) (Aden.)

APPENDIX D
SELECTED EXTRACTS
FROM THE CONSTITUTION AND STATUTES
OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH GAMES FEDERATION

THE CONSTITUTION AND STATUTES OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH GAMES FEDERATION

1. The Federation shall be called the British Commonwealth Games Federation.

2. **Objects**

The British Commonwealth Games Federation is established with the following objects:—

- (a) To educate public opinion regarding the importance of properly organised sports competitions within the constituent parts of the British Commonwealth, and generally to encourage amateur sport throughout the British Commonwealth.
- (b) To promote at four-yearly intervals British Commonwealth Games, participation in which shall be confined to amateur teams representing the constituent parts of the British Commonwealth; and to establish rules and regulations for the conduct thereof in conformity with the technical rules of the International Federations governing the various sports concerned.

3. **Membership**

Membership of the British Commonwealth Games Federation is open to one duly recognised British Commonwealth Games Association from each of the constituent parts of the British Commonwealth.

Each country desiring affiliation to the British Commonwealth Games Federation shall form an autonomous British Commonwealth Games Association. Alternatively this Association may combine with its National Olympic Association provided it retains the right to separate should it so wish. Such British Commonwealth Games Associations should include representatives in that country of each National Governing Body of the obligatory sports, if these Bodies desire membership; but it may be open to the Governing Bodies of any other amateur sports, and particularly of those sports included from time to time in the programme of the British Commonwealth Games (See Rule 30). The National Governing Body concerned shall be the Body recognised by the appropriate International Federation.

In the event of a country wishing to enter a team for one sport only, and there being no recognised British Commonwealth Games Association formed within that country, the National Governing Body for this sport shall be recognised as the British Commonwealth Games Association of the country, and shall have all its rights and privileges as defined in these rules. Should such a country later wish to enter a team for two or more sports an autonomous British Commonwealth Games Association as defined above must be set up incorporating the recognised National Governing Bodies. This British Commonwealth Games Association must then apply for affiliation to the British Commonwealth Games Federation.

The British Commonwealth Games Association shall be the official Body for all British Commonwealth Games matters in its country. All arrangements concerning the country it represents taking part in the British Commonwealth Games, and all communications on such matters shall be addressed to it.

4. **Patrons and Presidents**

It shall be left to the British Commonwealth Games Federation in General Assembly to decide who shall be invited to act as Patron, Vice-Patrons, President, Vice-President and Honorary Medical Adviser of the British Commonwealth Games Federation, and which of these positions shall be filled.

5. **Officers**

There shall be elected in General Assembly a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer, who shall hold office for four years, and be eligible for re-election. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer shall be called the Officers of the British Commonwealth Games Federation.

6. **Headquarters**

The Headquarters of the British Commonwealth Games Federation shall be in London.

7. **Management of the British Commonwealth Games Federation**

(a) The affairs of the Federation shall be managed by a BOARD consisting of the following:—

(i) The Officers of the British Commonwealth Games Federation.

(ii) A maximum of three representatives, preferably normally resident in the country they represent, to be nominated by each British Commonwealth Games Association in membership of the British Commonwealth Games Federation and by the Committee organising the Games. Additional members may be co-opted to the Board at the discretion of the Chairman for deliberative purposes, but without voting power.

(b) The responsibility for the administration of the affairs of the British Commonwealth Games Federation rests with the Officers at such times as it is impracticable for the Board to meet.

8. **Advisory Committee**

At the Chairman's discretion, he may convene a meeting of an Advisory Committee of the British Commonwealth Games Federation, when it is impracticable for the Board of the British Commonwealth Games Federation to meet. This Advisory Committee will meet in London, and each British Commonwealth Games Association affiliated to the British Commonwealth Games Federation shall nominate one representative, as shall the Committee organising the Games. The Chairman shall have a casting vote, whenever necessary. Additional members may be co-opted to the Advisory Committee at the discretion of the Chairman for deliberative purposes but without voting power. The Advisory Committee shall have power to take decisions which would normally be those of the Board of the British Commonwealth Games Federation. These decisions shall be reported to the Board at its next meeting.

9. Candidate Countries for Future Games

- (a) The Country next to act as host for the British Commonwealth Games shall be chosen at the meeting of the British Commonwealth Games Federation in General Assembly held four years beforehand at the preceding British Commonwealth Games.
- (b) At least six months prior to the date of the Opening Ceremony of the preceding Games, the British Commonwealth Games Association of Candidate Countries shall furnish in writing, and preferably in the form of a printed booklet, to

The British Commonwealth Games Federation
and to its
British Commonwealth Games Associations

their answers to the "Questionnaire for Candidate Countries" (Appendix D).

- (c) It is considered desirable that one of the Officers of the British Commonwealth Games Federation should visit each Candidate Country prior to the decision being taken regarding the holding of the Games. The payment of such visits is left to mutual agreement between the British Commonwealth Games Federation and the British Commonwealth Games Association of the Candidate Country.
- (d) Prior to and during the period of the preceding British Commonwealth Games, Candidate Countries may present their case only by discussions, booklets, printed matter, photographs and films.
- (e) The voting procedure to select the Candidate Country shall be as follows:—
 - (i) A first vote between all Candidate Countries shall be taken. If one Country obtains a clear majority of votes cast over the total votes cast for all other Countries it shall be awarded the Games.
 - (ii) If no clear majority of votes be obtained, the Country obtaining the least number of votes cast shall be deleted from the voting, and a further vote be taken.
 - (iii) This procedure shall if necessary be continued until only two Candidate Countries remain. In these circumstances a further vote will be taken, and the Games shall be awarded to the Candidate Country obtaining the most votes cast.

Notes

(i) Each affiliated British Commonwealth Games Association shall have one vote, except as stated in Rule 18 (a).

(ii) There shall be no proxy votes. Only a member of a British Commonwealth Games Association, affiliated to the British Commonwealth Games Federation who is accredited in writing by his British Commonwealth Games Association to vote on the choice of the Candidate Country may do so.

(iii) The Officers of the British Commonwealth Games Federation shall have no vote, except for the Chairman who shall if necessary have a casting vote.

10. Duration and Character of the British Commonwealth Games

The duration of the British Commonwealth Games shall not exceed ten days, exclusive of the day of the Opening Ceremony if so desired.

The Games must be staged in a dignified manner and without excessive commercialisation. Advertising signs shall not be allowed inside the stadium or other sports grounds. The Games must be staged as a separate entity, and not in connection with any other enterprise (such as a Fair or Exhibition) nor should other international sporting events be permitted to take place in or near the host city during the period of the Games, and preferably not immediately prior to or after the Games.

11. Text of the Oath on Behalf of the Competitors

"We declare that we will take part in the British Commonwealth Games of (year) in the spirit of true sportsmanship, recognising the rules which govern them and desirous of participating in them for the honour of our Commonwealth and for the glory of Sport."

The National Anthem will then be sung, and the parade will leave the Stadium.

A suitable programme of display items of a ceremonial or sporting character, approved by the British Commonwealth Games Federation, may be staged before or after the official Opening Ceremony.

12. Definition of an Amateur

An amateur is one, who, competing in a sport, is an amateur according to the rules and regulations of the International Federation governing that sport.

13. Conditions for Representing a Country

Each competitor must be a British subject or a citizen of a constituent part of the British Commonwealth.

If an eligible competitor wishes to represent a country other than that of his birth, he must have resided therein for a minimum period of six months during the year prior to the closing date of the individual entries for the British Commonwealth Games concerned—or his "permanent home," or normal place of residence, must be in that country.

Where a competitor has both birth and the necessary residential qualification in countries within Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales), he is qualified to compete at his own choice for:—

The country of his birth; *or*

The country of birth of his father or mother, if in Great Britain; *or*

The country in which he has resided for at least six months during the year immediately prior to the closing date of individual entries.

Those who have already competed in British Commonwealth Games for one country may represent another country at a future celebration of the British Commonwealth Games, with the approval from the British Commonwealth Games Federation, and permission of the British Commonwealth Games Associations of the two countries concerned.

14. Programme

The British Commonwealth Games necessarily include in their programme two basic Sports:—

Athletics and Swimming.

Seven additional Sports shall be selected from the following:—

Archery, Badminton, Bowls, Boxing, Cycling, Fencing, Gymnastics, Rowing/Canoeing, Shooting, Weightlifting and Wrestling.

The British Commonwealth Games Association of the host country, jointly with the Committee organising the Games, shall recommend the seven additional Sports they wish to include in the Games, for the approval of the British Commonwealth Games Federation, at the time when application is made to stage the Games.

15. Demonstrations

The Committee organising the Games may add two demonstrations to the programme as and when required, after having first obtained the approval of the British Commonwealth Games Federation.

APPENDIX E
THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH GAMES FEDERATION
AND
COMMITTEE ORGANIZING THE GAMES

1. The British Commonwealth Games Federation

At a meeting of Empire representatives in Los Angeles on Sunday, 7th August, 1932, a decision to form the British Empire Games Federation was taken, and was confirmed later in London when British Empire Games Associations had been set up in the various countries concerned.

Presidents:

1932—1938 The Earl of Lonsdale
1948—1955 The Earl of Gowrie
1955— H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh

Vice President:

1968— Sir Arthur Porritt

Chairmen:

1932—1948 Sir James Leigh-Wood
1948—1967 Sir Arthur Porritt
1968— Alexander Ross

Vice-Chairman:

1966—1968 Alexander Ross

Hon. Treasurers:

1932—1952 E. J. Holt
1952—1962 R. Leigh-Wood
1962— M. B. Phillips

Hon. Medical Adviser:

1968— Dr. J. R. Owen

Hon. Secretaries:

1932—1948 Colonel Evan Hunter
1948— K. S. Duncan

2. Committee Organising the Games

			<i>Chairmen</i>	<i>Secretaries/ Directors</i>
1930	Hamilton	...	M. M. Robinson	Wilfrid Childs
1934	London	...	Sir James Leigh-Wood	Evan A. Hunter
1938	Sydney	...	E. S. Marks	James S. W. Eve
1950	Auckland	...	R. C. Moore	C. L. Cleal
1954	Vancouver	...	S. V. Smith	Blair Clerk
1958	Cardiff	...	Sir Godfrey Llewellyn	C. E. Newham
1962	Perth	...	Sir Harry Howard	J. F. Howson
1966	Kingston	...	Sir Herbert Macdonald	A. G. Abrahams

Ceremonial Flag

The first Ceremonial Flag was presented by the British Empire Games Association of Canada after the first Games in Hamilton in 1930. On it were the name of the Games and the names of those countries competing in Hamilton.

A new Ceremonial Flag was presented by the British Empire and Commonwealth Games Association of Canada for use at the Games in Vancouver 1954. This incorporated the symbol of the Games on a white flag with a coloured border of red, white and blue stripes.

Details of British Empire and Commonwealth Games

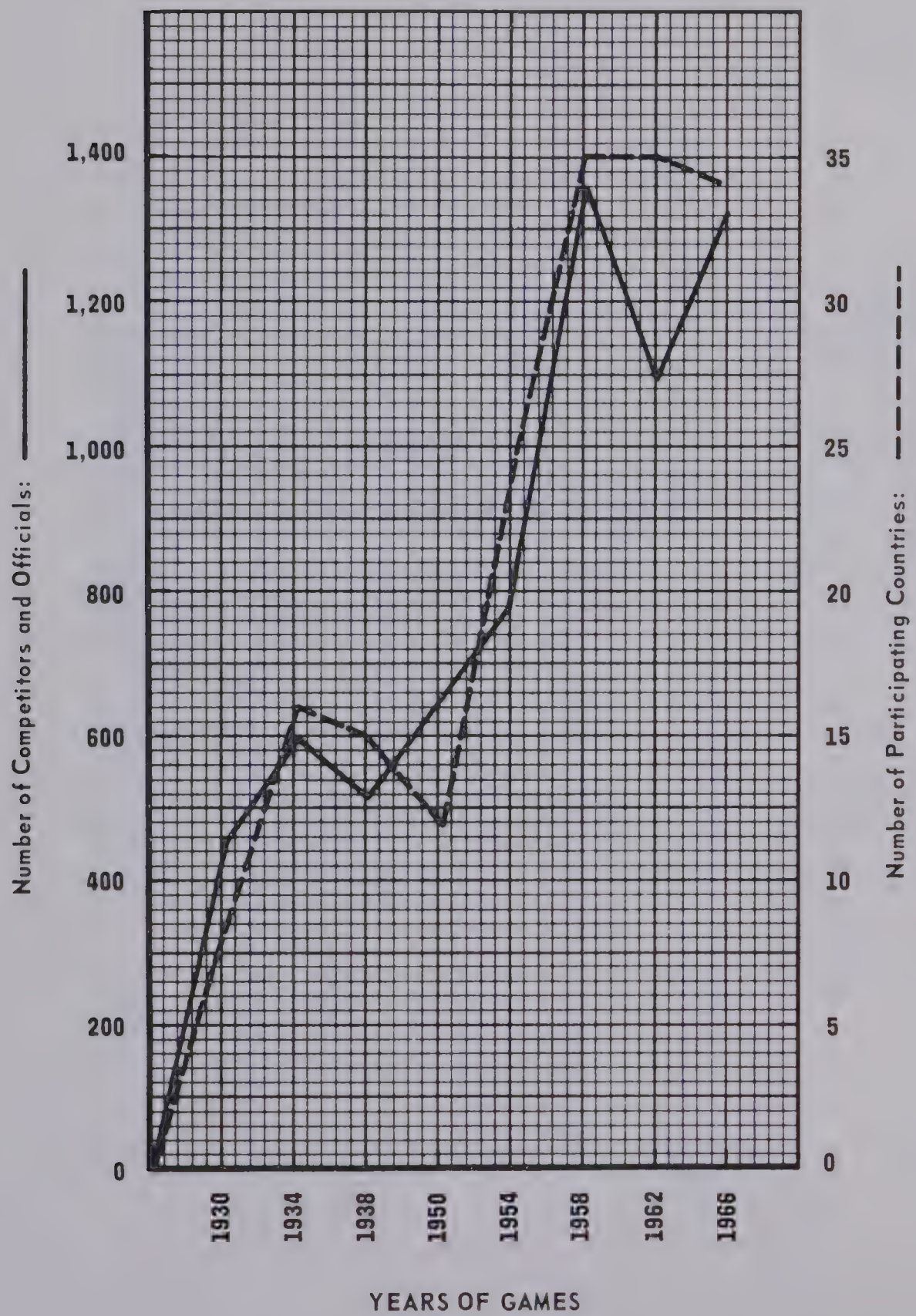
<i>Dates and Years</i>	<i>Games</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Opened by</i>	<i>Number of Countries</i>	<i>Number of Participants</i>	<i>Team Accommodation</i>	<i>Rowing Events</i>
1930 Aug. 16– Aug. 23	1st B.E.G.	Hamilton, Canada	H.E. The Lord Willington, Governor General of Canada	11	400 competitors 50 officials — 450 TOTAL	Schools near the Main Stadium	In Hamilton Bay
1934 Aug. 4– Aug. 11	2nd B.E.G.	London, England	Sir George Truscott, The Lord Mayor of London	16	500 competitors 100 officials — 600 TOTAL	Various Hotels in London	None
1938 Feb. 5– Feb. 12	3rd B.E.G.	Sydney, Australia	The Lord Wakehurst, Governor of New South Wales	15	376 men competitors 88 women competitors 43 officials — 507 TOTAL	Empire Games Village, Sydney Show Ground— 1½ miles from the centre of Sydney	Nepean River at Penrith, 34 miles from Sydney
1950 Feb. 4– Feb. 11	4th B.E.G.	Auckland, New Zealand	H.E. Lt.-General Sir Bernard Freyberg, Governor General of New Zealand	12	495 men competitors 95 women competitors 73 officials — 663 TOTAL	Empire Games Village, Ardmore—23 miles from Auckland	Lake Karapiro, 110 miles from Auckland
1954 July 30– Aug. 7	5th B.E. & C.G.	Vancouver, Canada	Field Marshal The Earl Alexander of Tunis	24	568 men competitors 94 women competitors 127 officials — 789 TOTAL	Empire Games Village, University of British Columbia—7 miles from the centre of Vancouver	Vedder Canal, 78 miles from Vancouver
1958 July 18– July 26	6th B.E. & C.G.	Cardiff, Wales	H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh	35	967 men competitors 163 women competitors 228 officials — 1,358 TOTAL	Empire Games Village, St. Athan R.A.F. Station, Barry—17 miles from Cardiff	Lake Padarn, 180 miles from Cardiff
1962 Nov. 22– Dec. 1	7th B.E. & C.G.	Perth, Western Australia	H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh	35	727 men competitors 136 women competitors 178 Team officials — 1,041 TOTAL	Commonwealth Games Village, in Perth	Canning River Estuary in Perth
1966 Aug. 4– Aug. 13	8th B.E. & C.G.	Kingston, Jamaica	H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh	34	854 men competitors 196 women competitors 266 Team officials — 1,316 TOTAL	Commonwealth Games Village in University (Kingston)	None

APPENDIX G

A GRAPH SHOWING PARTICIPATION

AT THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH GAMES 1930-1966

A GRAPH SHOWING PARTICIPATION
AT THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH GAMES 1930 - 1966



APPENDIX H

SPORTS IN THE PROGRAMME OF THE GAMES

Sports in the Programme of the Games

<i>Sport</i>	Hamilton 1930	London 1934	Sydney 1938	Auckland 1950	Vancouver 1954	Cardiff 1958	Perth 1962	Kingston 1966
Athletics	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Badmin- ton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓
Bowls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—
Boxing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cycling	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fencing	—	—	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rowing	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—
Shooting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓
Swimming	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Diving	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Water polo	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weight Lifting	—	—	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wrestling	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
TOTALS	6	6	7	9	9	9	9	9

APPENDIX I
PARTICIPATION OF COUNTRIES IN THE GAMES

Participation of Countries in the Games

Country	Hamilton 1930	London 1934	Sydney 1938	Auckland 1950	Vancouver 1954	Cardiff 1958	Perth 1962	Kingston 1966	Edinburgh 1970
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	
Australia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Bahamas	—	—	—	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Barbados	—	—	—	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Bermuda	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	—	—	✓	
British Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	✓	
Canada	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Ceylon	—	—	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	✓	✓	—	
England	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Fiji	—	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Ghana (Gold Coast)	—	—	—	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Gibraltar	—	—	—	—	—	✓	✓	✓	
Guernsey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guyana (British Guiana)	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Hong Kong	—	✓	—	—	✓	✓	✓	—	
India	—	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	—	✓	
Isle of Man	—	—	—	—	—	✓	✓	✓	

<i>Country.</i>	Hamilton 1930	London 1934	Sydney 1938	Auckland 1950	Vancouver 1954	Cardiff 1958	Perth 1962	Kingston 1966	Edinburgh 1970
Jamaica	—	✓	—	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	✓	✓	✓	
Kenya	—	—	—	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Malaya	—	—	—	✓	—	✓	✓		
Malaysia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	
Malta	—	—	—	—	—	✓	✓	—	
Mauritius	—	—	—	—	—	✓	✓	✓	
Newfoundland	✓	✓	—						
New Zealand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Nigeria	—	—	—	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	
N. Ireland	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Pakistan	—	—	—	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Papua/New Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	✓	
Rhodesia	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	
Sabah (N. Borneo)	—	—	—	—	—	✓	✓		
Sarawak	—	—	—	—	—	✓	✓		
Scotland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	✓	

Country	Hamilton 1930	London 1934	Sydney 1938	Auckland 1950	Vancouver 1954	Cardiff 1958	Perth 1962	Kingston 1966	Edinburgh 1970
Singapore	—	—	—	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	
South Africa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
South Arabia (Aden)	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	✓	
St. Lucia	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	
St. Vincent	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—	✓	
Tanzania (Tanganyika)	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	✓	
Trinidad	—	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Uganda	—	—	—	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Wales	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Zambia (N. Rhodesia)	—	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	
TOTALS	11	16	15	*12	24	35	35	34	

* Malaya and Singapore sent a combined team.
Country no longer exists separately or is outside the Commonwealth.

APPENDIX J

TEXT OF THE FAREWELL SONG AT THE CLOSING CEREMONY

THE TEXT OF THE FAREWELL SONG
AT THE CLOSING CEREMONY

The race is run. The winner wears the Laurels,
But you and I not empty go away:
For we have seen the least unkind of quarrels,
The young men glowing in the friendly fray.

Let us be glad—but not because of winning:
Let us go home one family to-day.
God made our Games a glorious beginning.
And, hand in hand, together guide us on our way.

If all the lands could run with all the others,
And work as sweetly as the young men play,
Lose with a laugh and battle but as brothers,
Loving to win—but not in every way.

Let us be glad—but not because of winning:
Let us go home one family to-day.
God made our Games a glorious beginning.
And, hand in hand, together guide us on our way.

*Words by Sir Alan Herbert,
and sung to the music of
The Londonderry Air.*

APPENDIX K
TITLE WINNERS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE
AND COMMONWEALTH GAMES
(1930 TO 1966 INCLUSIVE)

TITLE WINNERS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE
AND COMMONWEALTH GAMES
(1930 to 1966 inclusive)

BADMINTON

Mens Singles	Womens Singles
1966 — Tan Aik Huang (Mal)	1966 — A. Bairstow (Eng.)
Mens Doubles	
1966 — Tan Aik Huang — Yew Cheng Hoe (Mal)	
Womens Doubles	
1966 — H. Horton — U. Smith (Eng.)	
Mixed Doubles	
1966 — R. Mills — A. Bairstow (Eng.)	

BOXING

Fly-weight	Light-weight
1930 — J. N. Smith (S.A.)	1930 — J. Rolland (Scot.)
1934 — J. Palmer (Eng.)	1934 — L. Cook (Aus.)
1938 — J. Joubert (S.A.)	1938 — H. Groves (Eng.)
1950 — H. Riley (Scot.)	1950 — R. Latham (Eng.)
1954 — R. Currie (Scot.)	1954 — P. Van Staden (S.R.)
1958 — J. Brown (Scot.)	1958 — R. McTaggart (Scot.)
1962 — R. Mallon (Scot.)	1962 — E. Blay (Gha.)
1966 — S. Shittu (Gha.)	1966 — A. Andeh (Nig.)
Bantam-weight	
1930 — H. Mizler (Eng.)	
1934 — F. Ryan (Eng.)	
1938 — W. H. Butler (Eng.)	
1950 — J.C.J. Van Rensberg (S.A.)	
1954 — J. W. Smillie (Scot.)	
1958 — H. Winstone (Wales)	
1962 — J. Dynever (Aus.)	
1966 — E. Ndukwu (Nig.)	
Feather-Weight	Light Welter-weight
1930 — F.R. Meachem (Eng.)	1951 — M. Bergin (Can.)
1934 — C. Catterall (S.A.)	1958 — H. Loubasher (S.A.)
1938 — A.W. Henricus (Cey.)	1962 — C. Quartey (Gha.)
1950 — H. Gilliland (Scot.)	1966 — J. McCourt (N.I.)
1954 — L. Leisching (S.A.)	
1958 — W. Taylor (Aus.)	
1962 — J. McDermott (Scot.)	
1966 — P. Waruinge (Ken.)	
	Welter-weight
	1930 — L.A. Hall (S.A.)
	1934 — D. McLeave (Eng.)
	1938 — W. Smith (Aus.)
	1950 — T. S. Radcliffe (Eng.)
	1954 — N. Gargano (Eng.)
	1958 — J. Greyling (S.A.)
	1962 — W. Coe (N.Z.)
	1966 — E. Blay (Gha.)

Light Heavy-weight

1930 — J.Y. Goyder (Eng.)
 1934 — G. J. Brennan (Eng.)
 1938 — N. Walmarans (S.A.)
 1950 — D. E. Scott (Eng.)
 1954 — P. Van Vanuren (S.A.)
 1958 — A. Madigan (Aus.)
 1962 — A. Madigan (Aus.)
 1966 — R. Tighe (Eng.)

Light middle-weight

1951 — W. Greaves (Can.)
 1958 — G. Webster (S.A.)
 1962 — H. Mann (Can.)
 1966 — M. Rowe (Eng.)

*Middle-weight**Heavy-weight*

1930 — V.A. Stuart (Eng.)
 1934 — H. P. Floyd (Eng.)
 1938 — T. Osborne (Can.)
 1950 — F. Creagh (N.Z.)
 1954 — B. Harper (Eng.)
 1958 — D. Bekker (S.A.)
 1962 — G. Oywello (Uga)
 1966 — W. Kini (N.Z.)

1930 — F. Mallin (Eng.)
 1934 — A. Shawyer (Eng.)
 1938 — D. P. Reardon (Wales)
 1950 — T. Van Schalkwyk
 (S.A.)
 1954 — J. Van der Kolff (S.A.)
 1958 — T. Milligan (N.I.)
 1962 — C. Colquhoun (Jam.)
 1966 — J. Darkey (Gha.)

CYCLING

1,000 metres Sprint

1934 — E. W. Higgins	(Eng.)
1938 — E. L. Gray	(Aus.)
1950 — R. Mockridge	(Aus.)
1954 — C. F. Peacock	(Eng.)
1958 — R. Ploog	(Aus.)
1962 — T. Harrison	(Aus.)
1966 — R. Gibbon	(Trin.)

1,000 metres Time Trial

1934 — E. L. Gray	(Aus.)	1 m. 16.4 secs.
1938 — R. Porter	(Aus.)	1 m. 15.2 secs.
1950 — R. Mockridge	(Aus.)	1 m. 13.4 secs.
1954 — J. Swift	(S.A.)	1 m. 12.5 secs.
1958 — N. Tong	(Eng.)	1 m. 12.1 secs.
1962 — P. Bartels	(Aus.)	1 m. 12.9 secs.
1966 — R. Gibbon	(Trin.)	1 m. 09.6 secs.

4,000 metres Individual Pursuit

1950 — C. Cartwright	(Eng.)	
1954 — N.H. Sheil	(Eng.)	5 m. 03.5 secs.
1958 — N. H. Sheil	(Eng.)	5 m. 10.2 secs.
1962 — M. Langshaw	(Aus.)	5 m. 08.8 secs.
1966 — H. Porter	(Eng.)	4 m. 56.6 secs.

10 miles Track

1931 — R. McLEOD	(Can.)	24 m. 26.2 secs.
1938 — W. W. Maxfield	(Eng.)	24 m. 44.0 secs.
1950 — W. Heseltine	(Aus.)	23 m. 23.4 secs.
1954 — L. Cocks	(Aus.)	21 m. 59.5 secs.
1958 — I. Browne	(Aus.)	21 m. 40.2 secs.
1962 — D. Adams	(Aus.)	22 m. 14.8 secs.
1966 — I. Alsop	(Aus.)	22 m. 14.8 secs.

100 kilometres Road Race

1934 — No competition		
1938 — H. Binneman	(S.A.)	2 h. 53 m. 29.6 secs.
1950 — H. Sutherland	(Aus.)	3 h. 13 m. 06.4 secs.
1954 — E. G. Thompson	(Eng.)	2 h. 44 m. 08.1 secs.

120 miles Road Race

1958 — R. Booty	(Eng.)	5 h. 16 m. 33.7 secs.
1962 — W. Mason	(Eng.)	5 h. 20 m. 26.2 secs.
1966 — P. Buckley	(I.M.)	5 h. 07 m. 52.5 secs.

FENCING

MEN

Individual Foil

1950 — R. R. Paul (Eng.)
1954 — R. R. Paul (Eng.)
1958 — Ray Paul (Eng.)
1962 — A. Leckie (Scot.)
1966 — A. Jay (Eng.)

Individual Epee

1950 — C. L. de Beaumont (Eng.)
1954 — M. Hoskyns (Eng.)
1958 — H. Hoskyns (Eng.)
1962 — I. Lund (Aus.)
1966 — H. Hoskyns (Eng.)

Individual Sabre

1950 — A. B. Pilbrow (Eng.)
1954 — M. J. Auber (Eng.)
1958 — H. Hoskyns (Eng.)
1962 — A. Cooperman (Eng.)
1966 — A. Cooperman (Eng.)

Foil Teams

1950 — England
1954 — England
1958 — England
1962 — England
1966 — England

Epee Teams

1950 — Australia
1954 — England
1958 — England
1962 — England
1966 — England

Sabre Teams

1950 — England
1954 — Canada
1958 — England
1962 — England
1966 — England

Womens Individual Foil

1950 — M.A. Glen-Haig (Eng.)	
1954 — M.A. Glen-Haig (Eng.)	<i>Womens Foil Teams</i>
1958 — G. Sheen (Eng.)	
1962 — M. Coleman (N.Z.)	1966 — England
1966 — J. Wardell-Yerburgh (Eng.)	

LAWN BOWLING

Singles

1930 — R. G. Colquhoun (Eng.)	1950 — J. Pirret (N.Z.)
1934 — R. Sprot (Scot.)	1954 — R. F. Hodges (S.R.)
1938 — H. Harvey (S.A.)	1958 — P. Danilowitz (S.A.)
	1962 — D. Bryant (Eng.)

Pairs

1930 — England (Hill & Wright)	
1934 — England (Hill & Wright)	
1938 — New Zealand (Macey & Denison)	
1950 — New Zealand (P. Henry & E. P. Exelby)	
1954 — Northern Ireland (W. J. Rosbothan & P. T. Watson)	
1958 — New Zealand (J. Morris & R. Pilkington)	
1962 — New Zealand (R. M. McDonald & H. Robson)	

Rinks

1930 — England	1954 — South Africa
1934 — England	1958 — England
1938 — New Zealand	1962 — England
1950 — South Africa	

ROWING

Single Sculls

Pair-Oar

1930 — R. Pearce (Aus.)	1950 — Australia
1938 — H. J. Turner (Aus.)	1954 — New Zealand
1950 — T. T. Wood (Aus.)	1958 — New Zealand
1954 — D. Rowlands (N.Z.)	1962 — England
1958 — S. Mackenzie (Aus.)	
1962 — J. Hill (N.Z.)	

Double Sculls

1930 — Canada
1938 — Australia
1950 — Australia
1954 — Australia
1958 — Australia
1962 — England

Coxless Fours

1958 — England
1962 — England

Coxed Fours

1930 — New Zealand
 1938 — Australia
 1950 — New Zealand
 1954 — Australia
 1958 — England
 1962 — New Zealand

Eight Oar

1930 — England
 1938 — England
 1950 — Australia
 1954 — Canada
 1958 — Canada
 1962 — England

SHOOTING

Centre Fire Pistol

1966 — J. Lee (Can.) 576

.22 Rapid Fire

1966 — A. Clark (Eng.) 585

.22 Free Pistol

1966 — J. C. Sexton (Eng.)
 544

.303 Rifle

1966 — Lord Swansea (Wal.)
 394

Small-Bore Rifle

1966 — G. Boa (Can.) 587

SWIMMING — MEN

100 yards Free-style

1930 — M. Bourne	(Can.)	56.0 secs.
1934 — B. Burleigh	(Can.)	55.0 secs.

110 yards Free-style

1938 — R. Pirie	(Can.)	59.6 secs.
1950 — P. Salmon	(Can.)	1 m. 00.7 secs.
1954 — J. Henricks	(Aus.)	56.6 secs.
1958 — J. Devitt	(Aus.)	56.6 secs.
1962 — R. Pound	(Can.)	58.8 secs.
1966 — M. Wenden	(Aus.)	54.0 secs.

400 yards Free-style

1934 — N. P. Ryan	(Aus.)	5 m. 03.0 secs.
1938 — R. Pirie	(Can.)	4 m. 54.6 secs.
1950 — D. A. Agnew	(Aus.)	4 m. 49.4 secs.
1954 — G. Chapman	(Aus.)	4 m. 39.8 secs.
1958 — J. Konrads	(Aus.)	4 m. 25.9 secs.
1962 — M. Rose	(Aus.)	4 m. 20.0 secs.

440 yards Free-style

1966 — M. Wenden	(Aus.)	4 m. 15.0 secs.
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1,500 yards Free-style

1930 — N. P. Ryan	(Aus.)	
1930 — N. P. Ryan	(Aus.)	18 m. 25.4 secs.

1,650 yards Free-style

1938 — R. H. Leivers	(Eng.)	19 m. 49.6 secs.
1950 — G. M. Johnston	(S.A.)	20 m. 25.7 secs.
1950 — G. M. Johnston	(S.A.)	19 m. 01.4 secs.
1958 — J. Konrads	(Aus.)	17 m. 45.4 secs.
1962 — M. Rose	(Aus.)	17 m. 18.1 secs.
1966 — I. R. Jackson	(Aus.)	17 m. 25.9 secs.

100 yards Backstroke

1930 — J. W. Trippett	(Eng.)	1 m. 05.4 secs.
1934 — W. Francis	(Scot.)	1 m. 05.2 secs.

110 yards Backstroke

1938 — P. Olivier	(Can.)	1 m. 07.9 secs.
1950 — J. C. Wild	(S.A.)	1 m. 07.7 secs.
1954 — W. Brockway	(Wales)	1 m. 06.5 secs.
1958 — J. Monckton	(Aus.)	1 m. 01.7 secs.
1962 — G. Sykes	(Eng.)	1 m. 04.5 secs.
1966 — P. Reynolds	(Aus.)	1 m. 02.4 secs.

220 yards Backstroke

1962 — J. Carroll	(Aus.)	2 m. 20.9 secs.
1966 — P. Reynolds	(Aus.)	2 m. 12.0 secs.

110 yards Breaststroke

1962 — I. O'Brien	(Aus.)	1 m. 11.4 secs.
1966 — I. O'Brien	(Aus.)	1 m. 08.2 secs.

200 yards Breaststroke

1930 — J. Aubin	(Can.)	2 m. 35.4 secs.
1934 — N. Hamilton	(Scot.)	2 m. 41.6 secs.

220 yards Breaststroke

1938 — J. G. Davies	(Eng.)	2 m. 51.9 secs.
1950 — D. Hawkins	(Aus.)	2 m. 54.1 secs.
1954 — J. Dons	(N.Z.)	2 m. 52.6 secs.
1958 — T. Gathercole	(Aus.)	2 m. 41.6 secs.
1962 — I. O'Brien	(Aus.)	2 m. 38.2 secs.
1966 — I. O'Brien	(Aus.)	2 m. 29.3 secs.

110 yards Butterfly

1962 — K. Berry	(Aus.)	59.5 secs.
1966 — R. Jacks	(Can.)	1 m. 00.3 secs.

220 yards Butterfly

1958 — I. Black	(Scot.)	2 m. 25.0 secs.
1962 — K. Berry	(Aus.)	2 m. 10.8 secs.
1966 — D. Gerrard	(N.Z.)	2 m. 12.7 secs.

440 yards Individual Medley

1962 — A. Alexander	(Aus.)	5 m. 15.3 secs.
1966 — P. Reynolds	(Aus.)	4 m. 50.8 secs.

4 x 110 yards Free-style Relay

1962 — Australia	3 m. 43.9 secs.
1966 — Australia	3 m. 35.6 secs.

*800 yards Free-Style Relay**(4 x 200 yards)*

1930 — Canada	8 m. 42.4 secs.
1931 — Canada	8 m. 40.6 secs.

*880 yards Free-Style Relay**(4 x 220 yards)*

1938 — England	9 m. 19.0 secs.
1950 — New Zealand	9 m. 27.7 secs.
1954 — Australia	8 m. 47.6 secs.
1958 — Australia	8 m. 33.4 secs.
1962 — Australia	8 m. 13.4 secs.
1966 — Australia	7 m. 59.5 secs.

*300 yards Medley Relay**(3 x 100 yards)*

1931 — Canada	3 m. 11.2 secs.
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*330 yards Medley Relay**(3 x 110 yards)*

1938 — England	3 m. 22.0 secs.
1950 — England	3 m. 26.6 secs.
1954 — Australia (no butterfly stroke)	3 m. 22.0 secs.

440 yards Medley Relay

(4 x 110 yards)

1958 — Australia	4 m. 14.2 secs.
1962 — Australia	4 m. 12.4 secs.
1966 — Canada	4 m. 10.5 secs.

DIVING — MEN

Springboard

1930 — A. Phillips (Can.)
1934 — J. B. Ray (Eng.)
1938 — R. Master (Eng.)
1950 — G. Athans (Can.)
1954 — P. Heatly (Scot.)
1958 — K. Colins (Eng.)
1962 — B. Phelps (Eng.)
1966 — B. Phelps (Eng.)

High Diving

1930 — A. Phillips (Can.)
1934 — T. J. Mather (Eng.)
1938 — C. D. Tomalin (Eng.)
1950 — P. Heatley (Scot.)
1954 — W. Patrick (Can.)
1958 — P. Heatly (Scot.)
1962 — B. Phelps (Eng.)
1966 — B. Phelps (Eng.)

SWIMMING — WOMEN

100 yards Free-style

1930 — J. Cooper	(Eng.)	1 m. 07.0 secs.
1934 — P. Dewer	(Can.)	1 m. 03.0 secs.

110 yards Free-style

1938 — E. de Lacey	(Aus.)	1 m. 10.1 secs.
1950 — M. McQuade	(Aus.)	1 m. 09.0 secs.
1954 — L. J. Crapp	(Aus.)	1 m. 05.8 secs.
1958 — D. Fraser	(Aus.)	1 m. 01.4 secs.
1962 — D. Fraser	(Aus.)	59.5 secs.
1966 — M. Lay	(Can.)	1 m. 02.3 secs.

400 yards Free-style

1930 — J. Cooper	(Eng.)	5 m. 25.4 secs.
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440 yards Free-style

1934 — P. Dewer	(Can.)	5 m. 45.6 secs.
1938 — D. J. Green	(Aus.)	5 m. 39.7 secs.
1950 — J. C. Harrison	(S.A.)	5 m. 26.4 secs.
1954 — L. J. Crapp	(Aus.)	5 m. 11.4 secs.
1958 — I. Konrads	(Aus.)	4 m. 49.4 secs.
1962 — D. Fraser	(Aus.)	4 m. 51.4 secs.
1966 — K. Wainwright	(Aus.)	4 m. 38.8 secs.

100 yards Backstroke

1930 — J. Cooper	(Eng.)	1 m. 15.0 secs.
1934 — P. M. Harding	(Eng.)	1 m. 13.8 secs.

110 yards Backstroke

1938 — P. Norton	(Aus.)	1 m. 19.5 secs.
1950 — J. J. Davies	(Aus.)	1 m. 18.6 secs.
1954 — J. C. Harrison	(S.A.)	1 m. 15.2 secs.
1958 — J. Grinham	(Eng.)	1 m. 11.9 secs.
1962 — L. Ludgrove	(Eng.)	1 m. 11.1 secs.
1966 — L. Ludgrove	(Eng.)	1 m. 09.2 secs.

220 yards Backstroke

1962 — L. Ludgrove	(Eng.)	2 m. 35.2 secs.
1966 — L. Ludgrove	(Eng.)	2 m. 28.5 secs.

110 yards Breaststroke

1962 — A. Lonsborough	(Eng.)	1 m. 21.3 secs.
1966 — D. Harris	(Eng.)	1 m. 19.7 secs.

200 yards Breaststroke

1930 — C. Wolstenholme	(Eng.)	2 m. 54.6 secs.
1934 — C. Dennis	(Aus.)	2 m. 50.2 secs.

220 yards Breaststroke

1938 — D. Storey	(Aus.)	3 m. 06.3 secs.
1950 — H. O. Gordon	(Scot.)	3 m. 01.7 secs.
1954 — H. O. Gordon	(Scot.)	2 m. 59.2 secs.
1958 — A. Lonsborough	(Eng.)	2 m. 53.5 secs.
1962 — A. Lonsborough	(Eng.)	2 m. 51.7 secs.
1966 — J. Slattery	(Eng.)	2 m. 50.3 secs.

110 yards Butterfly

1958 — R. Bainbridge	(Aus.)	1 m. 13.5 secs.
1962 — M. P. Stewart	(Can.)	1 m. 10.1 secs.
1966 — E. Tanner	(Can.)	1 m. 06.8 secs.

220 yards Butterfly

1966 — E. Tanner	(Can.)	2 m. 29.9 secs.
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440 yards Individual Medley

1962 — A. Lonsborough	(Eng.)	5 m. 38.6 secs.
1966 — E. Tanner	(Can.)	5 m. 26.3 secs.

*400 yards Free-style Relay**(4 x 100 yards)*

1934 — Canada		4 m. 21.8 secs.
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*440 yards Free-style Relay**(4 x 110 yards)*

1938 — Canada	4 m. 48.3 secs.
1950 — Australia	4 m. 44.9 secs.
1954 — South Africa	4 m. 33.9 secs.
1958 — Australia	4 m. 17.4 secs.
1962 — Australia	4 m. 11.0 secs.
1966 — Canada	4 m. 10.8 secs.

*300 yards Medley Relay**(3 x 100 yards)*

1934 — Canada	3 m. 42.0 secs.
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*330 yards Medley Relay**(3 x 110 yards)*

1938 — England	3 m. 57.7 secs.
1950 — Australia	3 m. 53.8 secs.
1954 — Scotland (no butterfly stroke)	3 m. 51.0 secs.

*440 yards Medley Relay**(4 x 110 yards)*

1958 — England	4 m. 45.0 secs.
1962 — Australia	4 m. 45.9 secs.
1966 — England	4 m. 40.6 secs.

DIVING — WOMEN

*Springboard**High Diving*

1930 — O. Whitesett (S.A.)	1930 — no competition
1934 — J. Moss (Can.)	1934 — E. McCready (Eng.)
1938 — L. Donnett (Aus.)	1938 — L. Hook (Aus.)
1950 — E. Child (Eng.)	1950 — E. Child (Eng.)
1954 — A. Long (Eng.)	1954 — B. E. McAulay (Aus.)
1958 — C. Welsh (Eng.)	1958 — C. Welsh (Eng.)
1962 — S. Knight (Aus.)	1962 — S. Knight (Aus.)
1966 — K. Rowlatt (Eng.)	1966 — J. Newman (Eng.)

TRACK AND FIELD — MEN

100 yards

1930 — P. Williams	(Can.)	9.9 secs.
1934 — A.D. Swecney	(Eng.)	10.0 secs.
1938 — C. B. Holmes	(Eng.)	9.7 secs.
1950 — J. F. Treloar	(Aus.)	9.7 secs.
1954 — M. Agostini	(Trin.)	9.6 secs.
1958 — K. Gardner	(Jam.)	9.5 secs.
1962 — S. Antao	(Ken.)	9.5 secs.
1966 — H. Jerome	(Can.)	9.4 secs.

220 yards

1930 — S. E. Englehart	(Eng.)	21.8 secs.
1934 — A.D. Sweeney	(Eng.)	21.9 secs.
1938 — C. B. Holmes	(Eng.)	21.2 secs.
1950 — J. F. Treloar	(Aus.)	21.5 secs.
1954 — D. W. Jowett	(N.Z.)	21.5 secs.
1958 — T. Robinson	(Bah.)	21.0 secs.
1962 — S. Antao	(Ken.)	21.1 secs.
1966 — S. Allotey	(Gha.)	20.7 secs.

440 yards

1930 — A. Wilson	(Can.)	48.8 secs.
1934 — G. L. Rampling	(Eng.)	48.0 secs.
1938 — W. Roberts	(Eng.)	47.9 secs.
1950 — E. W. Carr	(Aus.)	47.9 secs.
1954 — K. R. Gosper	(Aus.)	47.2 secs.
1958 — Milika Singh	(Ind.)	46.6 secs.
1962 — G. Kerr	(Jam.)	46.7 secs.
1966 — W. Mottley	(Trin.)	45.2 secs.

880 yards

1930 — T. Hampson	(Eng.)	1 m. 52.4 secs.
1934 — P. A. Edwards	(B. Guiana)	1 m. 54.2 secs.
1938 — V. P. Boot	(N.Z.)	1 m. 51.2 secs.
1950 — H. J. Parlett	(Eng.)	1 m. 53.1 secs.
1954 — D. J. N. Johnson	(Eng.)	1 m. 50.7 secs.
1958 — H. Elliott	(Aus.)	1 m. 49.3 secs.
1962 — P. Snell	(N.Z.)	1 m. 47.6 secs.
1966 — N. Clough	(Aus.)	1 m. 46.9 secs.

1 Mile

1930 — R. H. Thomas	(Eng.)	4 m. 14.0 secs.
1934 — J. E. Lovelock	(N.Z.)	4 m. 12.8 secs.
1938 — J. W. Alford	(Wales)	4 m. 11.6 secs.
1950 — C. W. Parnell	(Can.)	4 m. 11.0 secs.
1954 — Dr. Roger Bannister	(Eng.)	3 m. 58.8 secs.
1958 — H. Elliott	(Aus.)	3 m. 59.0 secs.
1962 — P. Snell	(N.Z.)	4 m. 04.6 secs.
1966 — K. Keino	(Ken.)	3 m. 55.3 secs.

3 Miles

1930 — S. A. Tomlin	(Eng.)	14 m. 27.4 secs.
1934 — W. J. Beavers	(Eng.)	14 m. 32.6 secs.
1938 — C. H. Matthews	(N.Z.)	13 m. 59.6 secs.
1950 — L. Eyre	(Eng.)	14 m. 23.6 secs.
1954 — C. J. Chataway	(Eng.)	13 m. 35.2 secs.
1958 — M. Halberg	(N.Z.)	13 m. 15.0 secs.
1962 — M. Halberg	(N.Z.)	13 m. 34.2 secs.
1966 — K. Kenio	(Ken.)	12 m. 57.4 secs.

6 Miles

1930 — J.M. Savidan	(N.Z.)	30 m. 49.6 secs.
1934 — A. W. Penny	(Eng.)	31 m. 00.6 secs.
1938 — C. H. Mathews	(N.Z.)	30 m. 14.5 secs.
1950 — W. H. Nelson	(N.Z.)	30 m. 29.6 secs.
1954 — P. B. Driver	(Eng.)	29 m. 09.4 secs.
1958 — D. Power	(Aus.)	28 m. 48.7 secs.
1962 — B. Kidd	(Can.)	28 m. 26.6 secs.
1966 — N. Temu	(Ken.)	27 m. 14.6 secs.

2 Miles Steeplechase

1930 — G. W. Bailey	(Eng.)	9 m. 52.0 secs.
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3000 metres Steeplechase

1962 — T. Vincent	(Aus.)	8 m. 43.4 secs.
1966 — R. Welsh	(N.Z.)	8 m. 29.6 secs.

Marathon

1930 — D. McL. Wright	(Scot.)	2 h. 43 m. 43.0 secs.
1934 — H. Webster	(Can.)	2 h. 40 m. 36.0 secs.
1938 — J. L. Coleman	(S.A.)	2 h. 30 m. 49.8 secs.
1950 — J. T. Holden	(Eng.)	2 h. 32 m. 57.0 secs.
1954 — J. McGhee	(Scot.)	2 h. 39 m. 36.0 secs.
1958 — D. Power	(Aus.)	2 h. 22 m. 45.6 secs.
1962 — B. Kilby	(Eng.)	2 h. 21 m. 17.0 secs.
1966 — J. Alder	(Scot.)	2 h. 22 m. 07.8 secs.

440 yards Relay

(4 x 110 yards)

1930 — Canada	42.2 secs.
1934 — England	42.2 secs.
1938 — Canada	41.6 secs.
1950 — Australia	42.2 secs.
1954 — Canada	41.3 secs.
1958 — England	40.7 secs.
1962 — England	40.6 secs.
1966 — Ghana	39.8 secs.

One Mile Relay

(4 x 440 yards)

1930 — England	3 m. 19.4 secs.
1934 — England	3 m. 16.8 secs.
1938 — Canada	3 m. 16.9 secs.
1950 — Australia	3 m. 17.8 secs.
1954 — England	3 m. 11.2 secs.
1958 — South Africa	3 m. 08.1 secs.
1962 — Jamaica	3 m. 10.2 secs.
1966 — Trinidad	3 m. 02.8 secs.

120 yards High Hurdles

1930 — Lord Burghley	(Eng.)	14.6 secs.
1934 — D. O. Finlay	(Eng.)	15.2 secs.
1938 — T. P. Lavery	(S.A.)	14.0 secs.
1950 — R. H. Weinberg	(Aus.)	14.4 secs.
1954 — K. A. Gardner	(Jam.)	14.2 secs.
1958 — K. A. Gardner	(Jam.)	14.0 secs.
1962 — G. Raziq	(Pak.)	14.3 secs.
1966 — D. Hemery	(Eng.)	14.1 secs.

440 yards Hurdles

1930 — Lord Burghley	(Eng.)	54.4 secs.
1934 — F.R.A. Hunter	(Scot.)	55.2 secs.
1938 — J. W. Loaring	(Can.)	52.9 secs.
1950 — D. White	(Cey.)	52.8 secs.
1954 — D. F. Lean	(Aus.)	52.4 secs.
1958 — G. Potgieter	(S.A.)	49.7 secs.
1962 — K. Roche	(Aus.)	51.5 secs.
1966 — K. Roche	(Aus.)	51.0 secs.

20 Miles Walk

1966 — R. Wallwork

Long Jump

1930 — L. Hutton	(Can.)	23' 7½"
1934 — S. Richardson	(Can.)	23' 6¼"
1938 — H. Brown	(Can.)	24' 8¾"
1950 — N. Price	(S.A.)	24' 0"
1954 — K. Wilmshurst	(Eng.)	24' 4¾"
1958 — P. Foreman	(Jam.)	24' 6½"
1962 — M. Ahey	(Gha.)	26' 5"
1966 — L. Davies	(Wal.)	26' 2¾"

High Jump

1930 — J. V. Viljoen	(S.A.)	6' 3"
1934 — E. T. Thacker	(S.A.)	6' 3"
1938 — E. T. Thacker	(S.A.)	6' 5⅛"
1950 — J. Winter	(Aus.)	6' 6"
1954 — E. A. Ifeajuna	(Nig.)	6' 8"
1958 — E. Haisley	(Jam.)	6' 9"
1962 — P. Hobson	(Aus.)	6' 11"
1966 — L. Peckham	(Aus.)	6' 10"

Triple Jump

1930 — G. Smallacombe	(Can.)	48' 5"
1934 — J. P. Metcalf	(Aus.)	51' 3½"
1938 — J. P. Metcalf	(Aus.)	50' 10"

1950 — B. Oliver	(Aus.)	51' 21½"
1954 — K. Wilmshurst	(Eng.)	50' 11½"
1958 — I. Tomlinson	(Aus.)	51' 7¾"
1962 — I. Tomlinson	(Aus.)	53' 2"
1966 — S. Igun	(Nig.)	53' 9¾"

Pole Vault

1930 — V. W. Pickard	(Can.)	12' 3"
1934 — S. Apps	(Can.)	12' 6"
1938 — A. S. du Plessis	(S.A.)	13' 5¾"
1950 — T. D. Anderson	(Eng.)	13' 01⅛"
1954 — G. M. Elliott	(Eng.)	14' 0"
1958 — G. M. Elliott	(Eng.)	13' 8"
1962 — T. Bickle	(Aus.)	14' 9"
1966 — T. Bickle	(Aus.)	15' 9"

Discus

1930 — H. B. Hart	(S.A.)	135' 11"
1934 — H. B. Hart	(S.A.)	136' 3"
1938 — E. Coy	(Can.)	146' 101⅛"
1950 — I. M. Reed	(Aus.)	156' 7"
1954 — S. du Plessis	(S. A.)	169' 71½"
1958 — S. du Plessis	(S.A.)	183' 61½"
1962 — W. Selvey	(Aus.)	185' 31½"
1966 — L. Mills	(N. Z.)	184' 4"

Hammer

1930 — M. C. Noakes	(Eng.)	154' 71½"
1934 — M. C. Noakes	(Eng.)	158' 31½"
1938 — G. W. Sutherland	(Can.)	159' 97⅛"
1950 — D. McD. Clark	(Scot.)	163' 101¼"
1954 — M. Iqbal	(Pak.)	181' 8"
1958 — M. Ellis	(Eng.)	206' 41½"
1962 — A. Payne	(Eng.)	202' 3"
1966 — A. Payne	(Eng.)	203' 4"

Javelin

1930 — S. A. Lay	(N.Z.)	207' 11½"
1934 — R. Dixon	(Can.)	196' 11"
1938 — J. Courtwright	(Can.)	206' 0¾"
1950 — L. J. Roininen	(Can.)	187' 41½"
1954 — J. D. Achurch	(Aus.)	224' 91½"
1958 — C. Smith	(Eng.)	233' 101½"
1962 — A. Mitchell	(Aus.)	256' 3"
1966 — J. Fitzsimmons	(Eng.)	261' 9"

Shot

1930 — H. B. Hart	(S. A.)	47' 10"
1934 — H. B. Hart	(S. A.)	48' 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
1938 — I. A. Fouche	(S. A.)	47' 6"
1950 — M. Tuicakau	(Fiji)	48' 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1954 — J. A. Savidge	(Eng.)	55' 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
1958 — A. Rowe	(Eng.)	57' 8"
1962 — M. Lucking	(Eng.)	59' 4"
1966 — D. Steen	(Can.)	61' 8"

Decathlon

1966 — R. Williams	(N.Z.)	7269 points
110 m h — 848,	L.J.-869, S.P.-702, H.J.-725,	1500 m — 432
100 m — 804,	D.-786, P.V.-754, J.-596,	400 m — 753

TRACK AND FIELD — WOMEN

100 yards

1934 — E. M. Hiscock	(Eng.)	11.3 secs.
1938 — D. Norman	(Aus.)	11.1 secs.
1950 — M. Jackson	(Aus.)	10.8 secs.
1954 — M. Jackson-Nelson	(Aus.)	10.7 secs.
1958 — M. Mathews-Willard	(Aus.)	10.6 secs.
1962 — D. Hyman	(Eng.)	11.2 secs.
1966 — D. Burge	(Aus.)	10.6 secs.

220 yards

1934 — E. M. Hiscock	(Eng.)	25.0 secs.
1938 — D. Norman	(Aus.)	24.7 secs.
1950 — M. Jackson	(Aus.)	24.3 secs.
1954 — M. Jackson-Nelson	(Aus.)	24.0 secs.
1958 — M. Mathews-Willard	(Aus.)	23.6 secs.
1962 — D. Hyman	(Eng.)	23.8 secs.
1966 — D. Burce	(Aus.)	23.8 secs.

440 yards

1966 — J. Pollock	(Aus.)	53.0 secs.
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880 yards

1934 — G. Lunn	(Eng.)	2 m. 19.4 secs.
1962 — D. Willis	(Aus.)	2 m. 03.7 secs.
1966 — A. Hoffman	(Can.)	2 m. 01.3 secs.

*440 yards Relay**(220 x 110 x 110 yards)*

1934 — England	49.4 secs.
1938 — Australia	49.1 secs.
1950 — Australia	47.9 secs.

(This event discontinued)

*660 yards Relay**(2 x 220, 2 x 110 yards)*

1931 — Canada	1 m. 14.4 secs.
1938 — Australia	1 m. 15.2 secs.
1950 — Australia	1 m. 13.4 secs.

(This event discontinued)

*440 yards Relay**(4 x 110 yards)*

1954 — Australia	46.8 secs.
1958 — England	45.3 secs.
1962 — Australia	46.6 secs.
1966 — Australia	45.3 secs.

80 metres Hurdles

1934 — M. Clark	(S.A.)	11.8 secs.
1938 — B. Burke	(S.A.)	11.7 secs.
1950 — S. Strickland	(Aus.)	11.6 secs.
1954 — S. M. Maskell	(N. Rhod.)	10.9 secs.
1958 — N. Thrower	(Aus.)	10.7 secs.
1962 — P. Kilborn	(Aus.)	10.9 secs.
1966 — P. Kilborn	(Aus.)	10.9 secs.

Long Jump

1934 — P. Bartholomew	(Eng.)	17' 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
1938 — D. Norman	(Aus.)	19' 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
1950 — Y. Williams	(N.Z.)	19' 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
1954 — Y. Williams	(N.Z.)	19' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1958 — S. Hoskin	(Eng.)	19' 9"
1962 — P. Kilborn	(Aus.)	20' 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
1966 — M. Rand	(Eng.)	20' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

High Jump

1934 — M. Clark	(S.A.)	5' 3"
1938 — D. B. Odam	(Eng.)	5' 3"
1950 — D. Tyler	(Eng.)	5' 3"
1954 — T. Hopkins	(N. Ire.)	5' 6"
1958 — M. Mason	(Aus.)	5' 7"
1962 — R. Woodhouse	(Aus.)	5' 10"
1966 — M. Brown	(Aus.)	5' 8"

Javelin

1934 — G. Lunn	(Eng.)	105' 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
1938 — R. Higgins	(Can.)	125' 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
1950 — C. MacGibbon	(Aus.)	127' 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
1954 — M. Swanepoel	(S. A.)	143' 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1958 — A. Pazera	(Aus.)	188' 4"
1962 — S. Platt	(Eng.)	164' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1966 — M. Parker	(Aus.)	168' 7"

Shot

1954 — Y. W. Williams	(N.Z.)	45' 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1958 — V. Sloper	(N.Z.)	51' 0"
1962 — V. S. Young	(N.Z.)	49' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1966 — V. S. Young	(N.Z.)	54' 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

Discus

1954 — Y. W. Williams	(N.Z.)	147' 8"
1958 — S. Allday	(Eng.)	150' 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1962 — V. S. Young	(N.Z.)	164' 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1966 — V. S. Young	(N.Z.)	163' 4"

WEIGHTLIFTING

Bantam-weight

1950 — Tho Fook Hung	(Mal.)	655 lbs.
1954 — M. Megennis	(Eng.)	620 lbs.
1958 — R. Gaffley	(S.A.)	660 lbs.
1962 — Chua Pung Kim	(Sing.)	710 lbs.
1966 — P. McKenzie	(Eng.)	705 lbs.

Featherweight

1950 — Kog Eng Tong	(Mal.)	685 lbs.
1954 — R. Wilkes	(Trin.)	690 lbs.
1958 — Ser Chertan	(Sing.)	685 lbs.
1962 — G. Newton	(Eng.)	720 lbs.
1966 — K. W. Chung	(Wales)	743 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Lightweight

1950 — J. Halliday	(Eng.)	760 lbs.
1954 — V. Barberis	(Aus.)	765 lbs.
1958 — Howe Liang Tan	(Sing.)	790 lbs.
1962 — C. Goring	(Eng.)	775 lbs.
1966 — H. Gittens	(Trin.)	809 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Middle-weight

1950 — G. A. Gratton	(Can.)	785	lbs.
1954 — J. Halliday	(Eng.)	800	lbs.
1958 — B. Blenman	(Bar.)	795	lbs.
1962 — Tan Howe Liang	(Sing.)	860	lbs.
1966 — P. St. Jean	(Can.)	892½	lbs.

Light-heavy-weight

1950 — J. Varaleau	(Can.)	815	lbs.
1954 — G. Gratton	(Can.)	890	lbs.
1958 — P. Caira	(Scot.)	875	lbs.
1962 — P. Caira	(Scot.)	900	lbs.
1966 — G. Vakakis	(Aus.)	925½	lbs.

Middle-heavy-weight

1950 — no competition			
1954 — K. Daly	(Can.)	880	lbs.
1958 — M. Santos	(Aus.)	890	lbs.
1962 — L. Martin	(Eng.)	1035	lbs.
1966 — L. Martin	(Eng.)	1019¼	lbs.

Heavy-weight

1950 — R. H. Cleghorn	(N.Z.)	900	lbs.
1954 — D. Hepburn	(Can.)	1040	lbs.
1958 — K. MacDonald	(Eng.)	1005	lbs.
1962 — A. Shannos	(Aus.)	1025	lbs.
1966 — D. Oliver	(N.Z.)	1096¼	lbs.

WRESTLING

Fly-weight

1930 — no competition
1934 — no competition
1938 — no competition
1950 — B. Harris (Aus.)
1954 — L. J. Blaise (S.A.)
1958 — I. Epton (S.A.)
1962 — M. Niaz (Pak.)
1966 — N. Muhammad (Pak.)

Bantam-weight

1930 — J. Trifinov (Can.)
1934 — E. Melrose (Scot.)
1938 — E. Purcell (Aus.)
1950 — D. Mudgway (N.Z.)
1954 — G. Jameson (Aus.)
1958 — Mohd Akhtar (Pak.)
1962 — D. Saraj (Pak.)
1966 — B. Singh (Ind.)

Feather-weight

1930 — G. Chilcott (Can.)
1934 — R. McNab (Can.)
1938 — R. Purchase (Aus.)
1950 — J. C. Armitt (N.Z.)
1954 — A. J. Geldenhuys (S.A.)
1958 — A. J. Geldenhuys (S.A.)
1962 — Ala-Uddin (Pak.)
1966 — M. Akhtar (Pak.)

Light-weight

1930 — H. Thomas (Can.)
1934 — R. E. Garrard (Aus.)
1938 — R. E. Garrard (Aus.)
1950 — R. E. Garrard (Aus.)
1954 — G. A. Pienaar (S.A.)
1958 — Mohd Ashraf (Pak.)
1962 — M. Akhtar (Pak.)
1966 — M. Singh (Ind.)

Welter-weight

1930 — R. Priestley (Can.)
 1934 — J. Schleimer (Can.)
 1938 — J. Travaskis (Aus.)
 1950 — H. Hudson (Can.)
 1954 — N. Loubsen (S.A.)
 1958 — Mohd Bashir (Pak.)
 1962 — M. Bashir (Pak.)
 1966 — M. Bashir (Pak.)

Middle-weight

1930 — M. Chepwick (Can.)
 1934 — T. Evans (Can.)
 1938 — T. Evans (Can.)
 1950 — M. Vachon (Can.)
 1954 — H. Van Zyl (S.A.)
 1958 — H. Van Zyl (S.A.)
 1962 — M. Fraiz (Pak.)
 1966 — M. Faiz (Pak.)

Light-heavy-weight

1930 — L. McIntyre (Can.)
 1934 — W. H. Cubbin (S.A.)
 1938 — E. R. Scarf (Aus.)
 1950 — P. Morton (S.A.)
 1954 — J. L. Theron (S.A.)
 1958 — J. L. Theron (S.A.)
 1962 — A. Buck (Eng.)
 1966 — R. Chamberot (Can.)

Heavy-weight

1930 — E. McCready (Can.)
 1934 — J. Knight (Aus.)
 1938 — J. Knight (Aus.)
 1950 — J. Armstrong (Aus.)
 1954 — K. Richmond (Eng.)
 1958 — L. Ram (Ind.)
 1962 — N. Muhammad (Pak.)
 1966 — B. Singh (Ind.)

APPENDIX L

SUMMARY OF 1930-1966 - TITLES ONLY BY COUNTRIES

APPENDIX L

SUMMARY OF 1930-1966 - TITLES ONLY BY COUNTRIES

	Badminton	Boxing	Cycling	Fencing	Lawn Bowls	Rowing & Sculling	Shooting	Swimming & Diving	Track & Field	Weightlifting	Wrestling	Total
England	3	20	12	30	8	8	2	43	61	9	2	198
Australia	-	6	15	3	-	12	-	63	61	4	12	176
Canada	-	4	1	1	-	3	2	29	26	6	14	86
South Africa	-	14	2	-	4	-	-	7	20	1	12	60
New Zealand	-	3	-	1	6	7	-	3	24	2	2	48
Scotland	-	9	-	1	1	-	-	9	5	2	1	28
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	14	16
Jamaica	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	8
Ghana	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	8
Wales	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	7
Kenya	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	6
Trinidad & Tobago	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	6
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5
Nigeria	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	5
Northern Ireland	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Malaya	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Ceylon	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
S. Rhodesia	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Isle of Man	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fiji	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
N. Rhodesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Uganda	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	5	72	33	36	21	30	5	155	229	34	60	680

APPENDIX M

SOURCE OF ILLUSTRATIONS

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SOURCE OF ILLUSTRATIONS

PLATE

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- IV Ibid.
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- XII Top, Ibid., (p. 63).
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- XVI Top, Ibid., p. 33.
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- XXII Left, Op. cit., p. 40.
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